THE RISE & FALL OF THE Late Eminent and powerful Favorite of SPAIN, The Count OLIVARES.

THE Unparallel'd Imposture OF MICHAEL de MOLINA Executed at MADRID in the Year, 1641.

The Right and Title of the present King of Portugall Don JOHN the fourth;

With the most memorable Passages of his Reign unto the year 1644.

Translated out of the *Italian*, *Spanish*, and *Portughez*,

By *Edw: Chamberlayne*, Gent.

In tenui Labor ———

London, Printed by *T: N:* for *Thomas Heath* at his shop in *Russell*-street, near the *Piazza's* of *Covent-Garden*, 1652.

15

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To the Reader.

THE Originall Structures, from whence the materials of these pieces are taken, seeming more spacious then was necessary, I have taken the pains to pull them down, and rebuild them in the narrow room here presented; wherein my principall care hath been (*ut misceam utile dulci*) that no part of these new buildings may be without commodity or delight, although the beauty of them may be somewhat defaced (for translations are

ly when done by an unskilfull pen) yet I chooſe rather to be cenſured of weakneſs in expoſing to the publick, then of envy in engroſſing to my ſelfe a Commodity that might any way benefit my Countrey-men.

Amongſt the many curious Pieces that came to my hands in forraign parts, I have made choyce of theſe in the firſt place (wanting opportunity for a more weighty task) becauſe pieces of this nature have this peculiar unto them, that they are acceptable to moſt intelligent perſons, for that they repreſent ſuccinctly many curious particularities, whereof generall

Hiſto-

Histories cannot take any notice.

The first of these Relations was written at *Madrid* in *Italian* by an Agent there to one of the Princes of *Italy*, at the time that the Conde Duke *de Olivarez* was banish't the Court of *Spain*. I have pruned off some superfluous branches, and ingrafted a few necessary Glens borrowed from other trees.

The second was written at large in *Spanish* by the *Alcalde*, or Judge to whom was committed the prosecution of that whole business. The Book was swoln with various digressions and infinite quotations (as their manner is) which would have been very impertinent to an English Reader.

The former part of the third Dis-

Diſcourſe was written in the *Portugal* Tongue, and the later part in *Italian*; the one amplified with the numberleſs authorities of Civilians, and the other with many prolix excurſions, which in Engliſh would have been as tedious as improper.

If the Reader reaping in few houres the fruits of many dayes labour, ſhall receive content, I ſhall not onely be ſatisfied for this paine, but encouraged for another undertaking.

Faults to be corrected.

PAge 10. line 8. for *Aunt* read *Cousin*. p. 14. l. 2. leave out *would*. P. 47. l. 8. for *in* read *ni*. P. 51. l. 26. read *fuerça*. P. 52. l. 17. for *having* read *he*. P. 57. l. 24. r, *debauched*. P. 102. l. 19. for *mm* read *mas*. P. 104. 24. for *in* r. *ni*. There are many false pointings and other inconsiderable mistakes, whereof the Printer humbly demands pardon.

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THE RISE & FALL OF THE Late eminent and Powerfull Favourite of SPAINE, Don *Jaspar de Guzman Conde*, Duke of *Olivares* and St *LUCAR*.

DON *Jaspar de Guzman*, son of Don *Henry* Count *de Olivares*, was born in *Rome* at the time that his Father was there Ambassador from *Philip* the second, and it was noted as an unlucky presage that he drew his first breath in the Palace of *Nero*;

which gave occasion to some Wits to style him the *Nero disguised*; because his actions were always very cruell, yet without shedding blood; his deliberations violent, but without noise, his carriage courteous, but without love; his words very fair, but without effect.

Being the third Son of his Family, he betook himself to the study of the Law at *Salamanca*, where he was Corrivall with three Learned persons for a Prebendary at *Seville*, which he obtained. Not long after coming to Court at the time when Don *Balthazar Zuniga* was in favor with *Philip* the 3. upon the fall of the house of *Lerma*, he easily crept into the favor and familiarity of *Philip* the fourth then *Prince*; and complying in all things with his humor, became absolute master of his Will, by that time the death of his Father had made him absolute Monarch of *Spain*.

To assure himself in this height of Honor and Power, he held at a distance from his Majesty the Princes of the blood, particularly Prince *Philibert de Savoy*, and

it is believed, that jealous of the vivacity and Noblenesse of spirit which began to shine in the *Infante Don Carlos* (who was idolized by the Spaniards) he hastned his death. As for the Cardinall *Infante Don Ferdinando*, he speciously pretended that it was necessary he should be employed in the Wars of *Germany*, and afterwards in the Government of *Flanders*. Sent most of the * *Grandees* and persons, whose parts or power gave any occasion of jealousie to the *Conde Duke*, to Employments farre from the Court; thereby so powerfully suppressing the worth of all other, that none being left to oppose him, he became the sole Arbitrator of the Monarchy, and absolute Master of his Masters will.

* A *Grandee* of Spain, is any Nobleman that hath the priviledg to be alwayes covered in the Kings presence, as all Noblemen had before the reign of *Charls* the fifth.

As for the *Queen*, whom the the Laws of God and Man forbad to bee separated from her Husband; she was kept in such awe and subjection by the Dutchess of *Olivarez*, her first Lady of

Honor, that though ſhe had the Title and outſide of a Queen, ſhe was little better than a ſlave to the Duke; who would often intimate to the King, that no other account was to be made of a Woman, but as a thing neceſſary to propagate the *ſpecies.*

Now although ſome rigour ſhould bee uſed in the examination of all the actions of the *Conde Duke*, it will not be denyed but that he had moſt rare endowments for a Miniſter of State; for the zeal and paſſion he had for to Aggrandize his Maſter and his Dominions, knew no bounds; He gave himſelf wholly to the tranſaction of publique Affairs; inſomuch that he would not allow himſelf one hour of Recreation. He was the declared enemy of all Preſents, not ſuffering any of his ſervants to ſell his Favor, or their Credit with him: But on the contrary ſpent of his own Revenues for the ſervice of the King, profeſſing that all he had was devoted to the publique good, and that hee did nothing but to augment the grandeur of the King, and to ſerve the State. Yet ſome that would

ſeem

ſeem to ſee farther then vulgar eyes, ſay, That the reaſon why hee received no preſents, was, becauſe hee conceived that to be the only way to continue in favor; and that by other ways being as covetous as cruell, hee found out the true ſecret of heaping up treaſure, without appearing ambitious. To this end he got into his hands *Commanderies* of all the three Orders of Knighthood, which were worth to him 40000 Crowns *per an'*; made himſelf great Maſter of the Kings Wardrobe; Maſter of the Horſe; & Great Chancellor of the *Indies*, which three Offices were worth him 200000 Crownes *per annum*; but much more conſiderable were the vaſt ſums received from the *Indies*; for when the Fleet ſet ſail from *Sevill* and *Lisbon*, he cauſed to be ſhipt abundance of Corn, Wine, and Oyle Cuſtome-free, which he ſent from his County of *Olivarez*; and ſelling the ſame in the *Indies* at four times their worth in *Spain*, cauſed the Moneys to be employed in Spices, Jewels, Indigoes, &c. which are there at a low price, but of great value in Europe; ſo that

without cousening the King hee hath this way gained many Millions which Wise men perswade themselves were never spent in the Kings service.

As for his zeal to augment his Masters greatness; some are of opinion; That the excess of so eminent a Vertue was in him a Vice which produced great Mischiefs; for he was so passionate in the pursuance of that designe, that he feared not to dis-content the People, the Nobility, the Princes, the Queen her self, so hee might content the King, and carry on his de-sign.

First, for the People, whose Love is the main foundation and strongest prop of Monarchies: This blind passion carryed him away so far, as to endevor to abolish in Spain divers priviledges and Liberties to the end hee might render the King more absolute over his Subjects: He extorted from the Laity and Clergy, by the *Mediannates*, an invention of his own, which was the Paymem of half an years Revenues of all Offices and Benefices that were bestowed; also by abasing and rai-

sing

sing the value of Coyne, an intollerable grievance to the Subject; and by many other Impositions, raised above Two hundred and sixteen Millions of Gold.

Such like endeavours were the first ground of the totall revolt of the *Catalonians*, who together with the people of *Aragon*, had so great Priviledges and Liberties, that they passed rather for a people recommended then subject to the Kings of Spain; whence it hath ever been *Arcanum Imperii* amongst the Kings of Spain to endeavor to infringe those Priviledges that rendred suspitious the Loyalty of those people: Insomuch, that in all the Wars with France, the Kings of Spain durst not suffer their Armies to march that way. Those of *Aragon*, in that notable business of *Don Antonio Perez*, were by *Philip* the second, not without much craft and force, brought into absolute subjection: but the *Catalonians* continued stedfast in the maintenance of their Priviledges, and very difficult to be reduced to such subjection; because being borderers upon France by sea and land,

they could commodiously receive thence assistance or succour. Nevertheless the said zeal of the *Conde* Duke put him upon that attempt, so that at a Parliament holden at *Barcellona*, the chief Citie of *Catalonia*, the jealous *Catalonians* took no small distaste that the *Duke* endeavoured to invade their Privileges, by not suffering their Commissioners to be covered in his presence, which had used to be covered in the Kings presence. After this the *Duke* proceeding in the like attempts to diminish their Priviledges, & yet to keep them in obedience, quartered Souldiers upon them after the fashion of *Lombardy*; but the *Catalonians* not being able to endure the insolence of the soldiers, took Arms, killed & drave away their soldiers, killed also their Vice-Roy, the *Conde di Coloma*, & put themselves under the protection of the *French*. Thus was lost the most populous part of all *Spain*, a Countrey above 800 miles in compass, and the onely Countrey of all *Spain* wherein is to be found all materials necessary for making and rigging ships: The Castles, Manors, Villages, great Towns, and Cities stand so thick, that they seem rather one

continued Citie then a Province.

To this may be added the inexpreſſible loſſe of the Kingdome of *Portugall*, with all the dependencies upon that Crown in the Eaſt and Weſt *Indies*, *Africa*, and *Tercera* Iſlands, by the miſcarriage of the *Conde* Duke in diſtontenting that Nation, which ſhall be related at large as a moſt remarkable Hiſtory. There have ever been a certain Antipathy & enmity betwixt the *Spaniards* and *Portugals*, as great as between the *Spaniard* and *French*. But ſince they have been ſubject to the Kings of *Spain*, have been ſo averſe from the Government that the Pariſh Prieſts and Preachers at the end of their Maſs and Sermons, were wont to exhort the people publickly to ſay two *Ave Maries*, to the end that it would pleaſe our Saviour and the bleſſed Virgin to deliver them from the Tyranny (as they termed it) of the *Caſtillians*, xpecting always ſome favourable occaſion to make an univerſall Revolt.

Notwithſtanding, in the year, 1636. the new Tax called the Fifth part, was generally impoſed, that is Five *per Cent.*

upon

upon all Estates and Merchandise; which being judged not only very grievous, but also most unjust, gave occasion to all the Southern part of *Portugall* to rise in arms, and had no question set the whole Kingdom on fire, had it not been quencht by the great care of the *Infanta Margarita* of *Savoy*, the Kings Aunt, then Governess.

cousin

The Court of Spain observing hereupon the inclinations of that people to an universall revolt, resolved to use the best means to secure it: In the first place, to allure forth the great Duke of *Braganza*, who for Riches, power, number of Tenants, affection of the people, and kindred, was the chief Nobleman not onely of Portugall, but of all Spain, and (which was more then all) had an undoubted right to the Crown of Portugall, and therefore certainly it was a cruell pity in *Philip* the second, to seiz upon this Kingdom, and yet to leave the pretender to the Crown, not onely alive, but greater and higher then ever he was: It being an infallible Maxime, That *nothing can be sufficient to secure his Loyalty, who hath*

power

power enough to justifie disloyalty. To make sure of the Duke, they first offred him the Government of *Milan*, which he modestly refused, resolving not to stirre forth of *Portugall*. Hereupon the *Conde Duke* was resolved to try all ways imaginable, to which the Rebellion of *Catalonia* seemed to offer a fit opportunity for this design; for the *Conde Duke* politickly gave out that the King was to goe in person against the *Catalonians*, and therefore that all the Nobility in the Kings dominions were to appear within 4 Months at *Madrid*, to wait upon the King in this Expedition. But the Duke of *Braganza* wel knowing the affection of the *Portugals* and suspition of the *Castillians*, to the end that hee might take off the one, and assure the other, retires himself to his Countrey house, there to follow his hunting, excusing himself to the *Conde Duke*, that his affairs at present were in so bad a condition, that hee could not appeare abroad with that splendor and dignity that became a person of his Quality, and that he was confident he could doe his Majesty

jesty better service by staying at home when all the rest of the Nobility were gone forth. This answer much augmented the former suspitions of the *Conde* Duke: wherefore he resolved to make use of the most exquisite dissimulation that ever he had done in all his life; and because it was a most tickliſh affair, an extraordinary caution and subtilty was necessary: First then, the *Conde* Duke by Letters assures the Duke of *Braganza* he was well satified with his reasons, and of his good inclination to his Majesties service. Secondly, to make a shew of true amity, seemed to be very compassionate of what regarded the Dukes Interest. Thirdly, he assured him that the King was very well content that he should continue there, & to testifie unto him the confidence and trust was reposd in him, made him General of all the *Militia* of *Portugall*, leaving it to his choice to reside in what place he pleased neer *Lisbon*, and to supply his present necessity, sent him 60000 Crowns.

This *Intrigue* of the *Conde Dukes* appeared to those that saw onely the outside

ſide of the buſineſs, ſo ſtrange and ſo prejudiciall to the Kings intereſt, that they cryed out, This was the very way to loſe all, the rather becauſe by calling back the Duke from his retired life at his Countrey Houſe, he was now expoſed to the view of the *Lisbonians*, in whoſe thoughts the Houſe of *Braganza* hath ever been repreſented as right heir to that Crown, that his preſence muſt needs augment the hopes of the *Portugals*, and new kindle their deſires to have a King of their own.

Laſtly, That the *Militia* of *Portugall* was put into thoſe very hands that aſpired to the Scepter: but this kind of dealing was the *Conde* Dukes ordinary courſe, who was oft heard to brag, that he gained much more by ſuch counterfeit *Careſſes*, then with downright threats. It was never *Olivarez* intention to truſt the Duke, but to carry the buſineſs ſo, that the Duke might truſt him. And indeed what greater teſtimony of confidence could have been imagined, then to ſend the Duke neer *Lisbon*, give him the command of all the Forces, and ſupply him with moneys.

All

All these crafts and subtilties no doubt would had bin enough to have charmed the Dukes spirit, and to have made him to confide in *Olivarez*, but that the particular acquaintance hee had with his dealings, had instructed him to stand upon his guard. In the mean time the *Infanta Margarita* upon whose shoulders all the good and bad events of *Portugall* was like to fall, amazed at these manifest opportunities of Revolt were offered to the Duke, advertised the King thereof by divers Letters, whereunto he received cold answers full of Riddles and darkness; the obscurity whereof a little after seemed much greater; For, without giving her any notice, all the Spaniards that kept Garison in Saint *Johns Castle*, which commanded *Lisbon*, were drawn forth, at a time when the safety and security of the whole Kingdom depended upon that Castles strength, and that strength upon the fidelity of those *Spanish* Souldiers, but it was a stratageme wherein consisted the last attempt of *Olivarez* to secure the Duke; and that his cunning might not be discovered; but he

bid for a time, staid till Summer, 1640. before he would invite afresh the Duke to come to Court, which he did at length by a large Letter; wherein after ample testimonies of affection, he much commended the Loyalty of the Duke, his vigilance and diligence in his Office of *Generall*, and the happy effects of his authority over the *Portugals*; then represented unto him the sad condition of the Monarchy, by reason of the disorders of *Flanders*, disasters of *Italy*, and the great preparations of the *Turke*; but chiefly because of the most powerfull Enemies the *French*, already entred into *Spain* by the assistance of the *Catalonians*: that the onely way to save the Kingdome, was to chase away those last, but that this could not be well effected but by a vigorous assistance of all the Grandees of *Spain*, of which he was the chief; he might by his presence, and with a good number of his Tenants, give example to others; and that to this end his Majesty expected him every moment, with design to honour him, and confer upon him priviledges and dignities of high

high concernment. Now although the Duke was reputed a man not very well verſed in the world, yet he carried himſelf with ſo much wiſdom and diſcretion, that after he had ſupplied the King with a conſiderable number of his Tenants and Friends, he refuſed to goe in perſon; but uſing craft againſt craft, retired himſelf to his Countrey houſe, that ſo he might take off all ſuſpition of jealouſie, that he plotted any thing againſt the State. The *Conde* Duke in all this uſed all fair means, becauſe he ſaw there was no hope of prevailing otherwiſe, inſomuch that by reciproca diſſimulation each of them laboured to give teſtimonie of ſingular affection and perfect confidence.

The *Infanta* vigilant upon all occaſions obſerving theſe proceedings, and foreſeeing what would be the iſſue, wrote to the King and to *Olivarez* very urgent letters, proteſting that if ſpeedy remedy were not taken, the Kingdome muſt needs be loſt; The King hereunto gave no anſwer, but *Olivarez*, in his Letters uſeth her like a ſilly woman, fitter to govern a Family

then

then a Kingdom, bidding her, that if she comprehended not the mysteries of State, at least she should not discover them. In the mean time *Olivarez* sent secret Instructions to *Don Lopez de Ossis*, and *Don Antonio de Oquendo*, after they had relieved *Flanders* with men and money, to put in with his whole Fleet upon the Coast of *Portugall*; and so soon as the Duke of *Braganza* should come aboard the ships, according to the duty of his place, and new office, they should set sail and bring him away to *Calez*; but that great Fleet was ruined by the *Hollander* upon the *Downs* in the year 1639. Hereupon it being thought necessary to weaken the *Portugals* by draining the Kingdom of superfluous humours, a great number of Souldiers were drawn forth, which inflamed more those ill humors, that had been much stirred by the divers discontents and distaste which generally was taken against *Vasconcellos* chief *Secretary* of State, who taking upon him the manage of all affairs, leaving to the *Infanta* onely the bare Title of *Vice-Queen*, governed absolutely ac-

cording to his own will and pleasure, being a man of unsufferable petulancy, and set as controller of his Mistress actions, and in *Madrid* the Principall affairs of *Portugall* were menaged by *Don Diego Suarez*, father in law to *Vasconzellos*: These with some other miscarriages, were the true occasions of that generall revolt which was contrived in few days, and executed in fewer hours. For as soon as some of the chiefe Nobility privatly met together, began the discourse of the many grievances, intollerable taxations, pride and arrogancy of the *Castillians* that were Officers of State, in particular of the tyranny of *Vasconzellos*, their Liberties violated, their Clergy impoverished, their Nobility destined for the slaughter, the Countrey ruinated, and all their Privileges engraven upon a Marble pillar, exposed to the publick view, violated and infringed &c. It was proposed at the same private meeting to change it into a Common wealth; But the Archbishop of *Lisbon* with powerful reasons made abortive the designe, and set their thoughts upon

endeavou-

endevouring to win the Duke of *Braganza* o accept of the Crown, the Dukes name was *John* ſon to *Theodoſius*, ſon to *Katherine*, who was daughter to *Edward*, ſon to *Emanuel* King of *Portugall*: ſo it was agreed that one Don *Gaſton Cotigno* ſhould make this Overture to the Duke, who went immediatly to his Highneſs at His Country houſe, and there told him of the generall diſcontent of the people, of the generall conſent of the Nobility and Clergy to receive Him as their King; and that the preſent conjuncture of affairs ſeemed to invite Him to embrace without delay ſo profitable and neceſſary a deſign; for that now the Houſe of *Auſtria* was at low ebb, diſtracted with Wars on eve-y ſide, all the Forces of *Spain* employed gainſt *Catalonia*; that they could not want aſſiſtance from *France*, and others that were jealous of the greatneſs of that houſe; that now was the time for him to recover that Right which hath been ſo long detained from his Anceſtors; that fortune ſeldome offers a man a Kingdom; that this opportunity being let ſlip, in vain

might He hereafter hope for the like, o
for succor from the *Portugals*, when He
shall be clapt in prison at *Madrid*; that
He would not take it upon Him, the whol
Kingdom was resolved to change it into
Republick, and then He should not only
equalized with the rest of low Conditio
but hated by all, and looked upon as o
who refused to bee an instrument of H
Countries Liberty, and so should bee t
most unappy man amongst them.

After a long silence, the Duke told hi
He thanked him and the whole Nobili
for their affections toward Him, but th
this was a business of such weight, that
required a more mature deliberation; Th
he knew well, that this was an Affair
that kinde, that knew no *medium* betwi
the Crown and the Halter. The ne
night communicating the whole busin
to his Wife, who is sister to the Duke
Medina Sidonia, a Woman of a Man
courage, fit for such a bold Enterpri
and wavering with Himself whether H
had better consent to the Nobility, or
to *Madrid*, his Wife thus briefly spake

him

him; My Friend, if thou goeſt to *Madrid*, thou runneſt the hazard of loſing thy Head; if thou acceptest the Crown, thou runneſt the ſame hazard; If then thou muſt periſh, better dye nobly at home, then baſely abroad: At which words the Duke was ſo animated, that he came forth of his Cloſet, and bad one of his Confidents goe and acquaint the Nobility, that he was reſolved to undertake the ſame Enterpriſe, and run the ſame hazard with them all; whereupon, immediatly, (for this buſineſs could not ſuffer delay) the Nobility about Midday diſperſed themſelves into ſeverall places of the City, as they had agreed, ſome amongſt the guard of *Swiſſes*; ſome towards the lodging of the *Infanta*; ſome to the *Caſtle*; others to the Spaniſh *Fleet* in he Haven; others to the Spaniſh *Corps de Gard* before the Kings Palace; and others to the Lodgings of *Gazconzellos*: And at the hour appointed, a Piſtoll being ſhot off near the Palace, the next fell upon the Swiſſe guard; and others hearing the noiſe of them, fell on in their appointed ſtations, made themſelves Ma-

ſters of all in a moment, without killing but one *Swiſſe* who made reſiſtance, beſides *Vaſconzellos*, who was killed in his chamber, and thrown down out of his window to be a publick ſpectacle to the people. Others preſenting themſelves before the *Vice-Queen*, ſhe told them, That if this inſurrection had no other aim but to revenge themſelves upon *Vaſconzellos*, ſhe aſſured them upon returning to their obedience, to gain a generall pardon from the King. But ſhe was anſwered, That as for their moſt unjuſt grievances they had now received ſatisfaction upon *Vanſconzellos*, and had no other King but *Don John* the fourth. Hereupon the cry went all over *Lisbon*, *God ſave King John*; and from one of the clock till three all ſhops were ſhut; but then all were again ſet open with ſo great joy and content of the Citizens, that all rancor and malice ſet a-part, the moſt inveterate enemies embraced one another with tears of joy. The *Infanta* for more ſecurity they removed away from the Palace to the Houſe where anciently the *Infanta's* of *Portugal* were wont

to dwell, leaving her ſome Souldiers to guard her. The Archbiſhop of *Lisbon* went in ſolemne proceſſion through the Citie, and to encourage the people, and fix them the better in their reſolutions in chuſing a new King, made uſe of one of the nails wherewith Chriſt was nail'd to the Croſſe, which he carried in his hand, thereby authorizing this inſurrection with an act of Religion, to intimate to the people, that all was ordained by the ſpeciall providence of heaven, and that in defending the cauſe of *Braganza*, they ſhould defend the cauſe of God: To corroborate which conceit, they made uſe of certain old *Propheſies* and new *Prodigies*, that in the perſon of this *Duke* was verified a certain apparition of Chriſt to King *Alfonſo* juſt as he was ready to give battell to the five Kings of the *Moores*, by which he was promiſed not onely victory, but that he and his generations ſhould reign to the *ſixteenth* Generation, at which his Race ſhould be thought extinct, but ſhould flouriſh again when it ſhould be leaſt of all thought upon: They made

their obſervations alſo upon the day, being the firſt of *December*, on which day the Citie was recovered out of the hands of the *Moors*, and ſeized upon by *Philip* the ſecond, ſo that it was a day fatall to *Liſbon*. Amongſt other prodigies that were given out to keep the common people the better in their loyalty to their new King, one was, that the next day in the chamber where *Vaſconzollos* was killed, there were found ſo great a number of *Bats*, that none could enter into the room. Alſo, that the plot ſhould be kept ſecret ſo long time, for it was plotted ſome weeks before it was executed, was reckond as a great wonder, that among ſo many perſons of different degrees, kindred, age, rich and poor, the deſign ſhould be kept undiſcovered. Another as great a wonder was, that *Liſbon*, a Citie ſo wonderfully populous, and the whole Kingdome ſhould with one univerſall acclamation accept of the *Duke*, not one perſon gain-ſaying, That all the Forts and Caſtles garriſon'd by *Spaniards*, ſhould be delivered up without reſiſtance, and that all the *Spaniards* alſo ſhould be

ſent

ſent away, and the quiet of the Kingdome ſetled without the effuſion of more bloud then of two or three perſons. The Marqueſs *de la Puebla*, kinſman to the *Conde* Duke, with ſome other of the principall *Spaniards*, were ſecured as Hoſtages for thoſe *Portugals* that ſhonld be found at *Madrid*, or elſe where in the Catholique Kings dominion. Thurſday following the Duke made his entry into *Lisbon*, with the generall acclamations of all ſorts, crying, *God ſave King John*, all the Canons diſcharging, Bells ringing, with Bonfires and Fireworks for three nights following. And the more to gain the peoples affections, divers impoſitions were taken off, priſoners ſet at liberty, and Offices confer'd upon the Race of thoſe whoſe Anceſtors had enjoyed the ſame under the naturall Kings of *Portugall*.

All ſorts of Men, Clergy or Laymen or women, brought in their Plate, Gold, Jewels, &c. to make money for the maintenace of this new Kingdome. The Clergy brought in as a gift ſix hundred thouſand Crowns, the Nobility four hundred thou-

thouſand, and the people one Million of Gold.

The 15 of *December* the King was ſworn, and *January* the 28 following, was delared and confirmed in a generall Aſſembly or Parliament of the Three States, Lords Spiritual, Lords Temporal, and Commons of that Kingdom.

The King ſent a courteous Complement by ſome Nobles to the *Infanta Margarit* of *Savoy*, aſſuring her of all civill uſage befitting a Princeſs of her quality, deſiring her withall to forbear all diſcourſe whereby ſhe might inſtill into his ſubjects hearts any opinion prejudicial to his moſt juſt and righteous cauſe. But ſhe notwithſtanding, with much boldneſſe, after many expreſſions of thankfulneſſe to the Duke, fell into a large and grave exhortation to thoſe Nobles to lay aſide all vain hopes, and return to their true allegeance, not donbting to obtain pardon, but the *Rubicon* was already paſſed; nor is any *Rhetorick* powerful enough to perſwade a King to quit a Royal Scepter.

The King was about 37 years old when he

he was proclaimed King, affecting always a plain Garb and ſober diet, often ſaying, that great perſonages ought to be affable, and that any clothes becom them, and any diet nouriſheth them; he is very active of body, few there are that can putrun him; and indeed he hath run wel that hath gained a Crown. He hath by his wife the ſiſter of the Duke of *Medina Sidonia*, many ſons and daughters.

Thus was the Kingdom of *Portugal*, the beſt pearl in the king of *Spains* Crown, utterly loſt. It is for wealth, power and commodity of ſituation, above all other that Kings Dominions; It is 350 miles long, and about 120 broad, lying all along upon the Sea, thick peopled and powerful at Sea. With it revolted all the *Tercera* Iſlands, all the *Eaſt Indies*, all upon the coaſt of *Africa*, but onely one Town called *Ceuta*, which is the onely place that belonged to the *Portugall* Kings, that is now in the hand of the *Spaniard*.

Immediatly Ambaſſadonrs were diſpatched into *England* and *Holland*, but chiefly

chiefly into *Catalonia*, to offer them all aide and assistance possible. The newes of the generall Revolt of *Portugall* stroke a generall sadnes in all the Court at *Madrid*, onely the *Conde Duke* came laughing to the King (some would thereby collect, that the Duke took great delight in chastising the people, and imposing new Laws) and demanded of His Majesty *las Albricias*, as they call it, that is A reward for bringing of good news, for that His Majesty was now absolute over *Portugall*, (the People having forfeited all their Priviledges by their Rebellion) and lawfull Owner of all the Estate of the duke of *Braganza*, and all the Nobles his followers, to dispose amongst his Loyall Subjects: Although others imagine with more reason, that the *Conde Duke* inwardly resented that busines more then any man; but according to his manner, would set a good face on it.

After so many principall Feathers had been pluckt out of the *Austrian* Eagle, as if the world had conspired to leave Her stark naked, some nearer home began to

be

be plucking likewiſe. The Duke of *Medina Sidonia*, whoſe ſiſter was now Queen of *Portugall*, with ſome other diſcontented Nobles of *Andaluzia* (the next beſt Countrey that the King of *Spain* had at this time) reſolve by the help of the *Portugall*, their next Neighbour, and the aſſiſtance of the *French* and *Dutch* fleet, then near upon that Coaſt, to Cantonize all *Andaluzia*, and *Medina Sidonia* to bee Head thereof; unleſs the King would bee perſwaded to change the preſent Miniſters of State, and require a juſt account of ſo many Millions gathered of the People; which if He would doe, they would then continue his Loyall Subjects: But the *Conde Duke* by his cunning extinguiſhed this fire in the Birth, for with much ſweetneſs and fair words, without the leaſt violence, he drew the Duke of *Medina Sidonia* to *Madrid*, and ſecured his perſon (as he ſtands at this day in *Valliadolid*) and ſent another Govern ur with ſuch Inſtructions, that he ſatisfied or terrified all turbulent ſpirits.

These many disasters one upon the neck of another, awaked the Court of *Spain* and so startled them, that they now began to double their diligence and circumspection, insomuch that the Councell of State sate constantly morning and Evening, to provide against the many storms that threatned on every side. Not long before the disgrace and death of the *Conde Duke*, was discovered the unparaleld Forgery of *Michael de Molina*, and his Treachery in giving informations, some false and some true, to most of the Ambassadors of Forraign States; which for its extraordinary strangeness (for it is *Exemplum sine Exemplo*) shall after this Relation be fully rehearsed.

But to proceed, nevertheless the *Conde Duke* cast all the miscarriages in *Portugall* upon the *Infanta*; and laboured as much as possibly hee could to hinder her from coming to Court, lest she should justifie her self, and cast (if not suspicion upon his Loyalty, yet at least) a foul blot upon his Reputation; therefore she being sent out of *Portugall*, was by *Olivarez* means confined

ined in *Eſtremadura*, and afterwards at *Ocania* near *Madrid*, where ſhee was not allowed neceſſaries; which made her at length privately fly away to *Madrid*.

Beſides the *Infanta*, he had alſo much diſcontented the chief Nobility, who afterward all helped to pull him out of his ſeat; for he never thought himſelf ſufficiently aſſured in the Kings favor and command of the Kingdome, unleſs (after *Tarquins* example) he abaſed (inſtead of cutting off) the Heads of the Grandees; the houſe of *Lerma*, the houſe of *Toledo*, the Duke of *Alva*, the duke of *Ferrandino*, the duke of *Hijar*, the dukes of *Maqueda*, *Lemos*, *Fuentecalida*, *Altamire*, *&c.* All either ruined or diſgraced by the Dukes means. Onely the *Conde de Monterey*, and the Marqueſs *de Leganes* were thought worthy by *Olivarez* to have part in the Government; two Men of mean extraction and Fortune, by their prodigious exactions (for which they were called *Los dos Ladrones*, the two Theeves) raiſed to incredible wealth. Whereat the prime Nobility of Spain were ſo much incenſed,

that they all withdrew themselves from
Court, none waiting upon the King
Table, at Chappell, nor in Hunting;
that *Olivarez* now was said to bee so
Servant, as sole Master of his Catholique
Majesty; at which time he was in his
third Seventh year, or grand Climacterick
of his Favor, for he declined and fell soon
after, beyond the hopes and expectation
but on this side the desires and wishes
the whole Monarchy. Because the Fa
of this huge tall *Cedar* was so late and em
nent, the manner of his Fall, the Rop
and Engines made use of, together wi
the Persons that put their Hands to th
work, shall bee more particularly rel
ted.

The favour of the Count *Olivarez*, du
of St *Lucar*, which had continued twen
two yeares, had cast so deep roots in t
heart of the King, that all the world bel
ved it to be as immoveable as the old O
that resists all storms; and that it w
never to be shaken, neither by the Win
of Envie, nor the Whirlwinds of perfec
tion, nor yet by the Tempests which

ten arise in Kings Courts by the conspira-
cies and conjurations of those who are
ambitious of rule; that which upheld this
common conceite was the naturall incli-
nation which the King had from his youth
to the person and rare endowments of the
Lord Duke; an inclination which proceed-
ed as some judged rather out of a kinde of
respect then bare amity, because the affec-
tion towards him which upon all ocasi-
ons he expressed was not a token of singu-
lar love only, but of a certain fear to doe
any thing that might give the least disgust
to him, which was no small diminution
of his Royal greatnes, and seemed to over-
throw the very order which Nature and
the lawes doth establish twixt King and
subject: insomuch that some out of respect
to his Majesty would not question his pru-
dence, but rather believe and publish that
his so strong passion could not be effected
without some kind of witchcraft; but the
Dukes known vertues were sufficient to
convince such popular slanders.

The first motives of the disgrace of the
Lord Duke, were the unfortunate successes

of the Monarchy of *Spain*, whilſt he ha
the managing thereof. In the loſſe of O
mus, *Goa* and all thoſe other vaſt dominion
in the Eaſt *Indies*, the loſſe of *Braſile* an
the *Terceras* Ilands, of the Kingdome
Portugal and the Principality of *Catalon*
the two moſt populous and fertile parts
all that Continent: of *Roſſillion* and
part of *Burgundy*: of *Heſdin* and *Arras*
Flanders, of divers ſtrong Towns in *Lu*
emburg, of that moſt important Place *B*
ſach: The impoveriſhment and almoſt r
of the Kingdomes of *Naples*, and *Sici*
and of the Dutchy of *Milan*: the loſſe
above two hundred ſhips at ſea: the
torting from the ſubject by Firſt fru
One part whereof was employed
wards the raiſing of Armies that w
ſoon loſt, and to rigge Navies that w
ſoon deſtroyed; the other part hoard
up in the Coffers of the Vice Royes, G
vernours, Generalls and other Miniſters
ſtate, his creatures. All theſe things l
together made the world deſire to ſee
recovery of theſe loſſes built upon his ru
by his fall to ſee the riſe of the Monarch

and by his disgrace and ruin to set up the reputation of the King and reformation of the State.

But desires effect little, there must be vigourous endeavours to remove such a favourit, with a resolution to ruin or be ruined, no medium there; *Chi vuoll appicar il sonaglio alla gatta?* when none other durst venture to hang the bell about the Cats neck, it was undertaken by the Queen.

It happened that the King going in person to his Army in *Catalonia*, the Queen was left Governesse at *Madrid*, where she had opportunity to employ and make known her rare qualities and endowments; for abateing the austere gravity of the *Spaniard*, and mixing it with the courtesy of the *French*; she oft visited the souldiery about *Madrid*, discoursed with the Captains, took order for their pay, encouraged them to serve faithfully the King, caused Justice to be administred with integrity, gave often audience to all sortes, discontented none in the raysing moneyes, and in all affaires behaved her selfe with such an heroick discretion, that all men esteemed

her the moſt deſerving Queen that eve
Spain had, the fame of her merit th
had been buryed ſo many years, arrived
the Kings eare at his return to *Madri*
where ſhee took occaſion to ſpeake of t
Intereſt of the Monarchy, of the loſſe
Kingdomes and ruin of Armyes, the wa
of money, the continuall complaints
ſubjects: and that the King might n
imagine ſhe ſpake in oppoſition to t
Duke, ſhee authorized all with the teſtim
nies of ſome of the principall Miniſters
ſtate, who had already agreed to ſeco
her ſo ſoon as ſhe had broken the ice;
mongſt whom was the Count *de Caſtril*
who was the more forward herein, not o
ly becauſe he was a lover of the *Publi*
but alſo becauſe he was brother to t
Marques *de Carpio* who maried the Duk
ſiſter, whereby he had *Don Lewes de Ha*
(the preſent favorit) who was the only n
phew of the Duke, yet diſinherited by hi
to the end he might advance his baſtard.

The King conſidering their diſcourſ
began to be perſwaded at length that
the Duke had any longer the Manager

the ſtate all would come to ruin; here-
on every day abateing the fervour of his
fections towards him, he would ſome-
mes reproach the Duke that hee was
informed, and ſometimes that hee
as a moſt unfortunate man: The Duke
re-ſeeing his declination, demanded
ave to retire himſelf from the Court;
hereto the King anſwered coldly, my
ord, we ought both of us to deviſe ſome
medy for theſe misfortunes. In the
ean time it was noyſed abroad that the
vour of the Duke was ſo ſhaken that one
ock more would down with it to the
ound, all men bleſſing and commending
e Queen, crying that the *Iſabells* were ever
rtunat to the Monarchy of *Spain*, *Iſabell*
Portugall wife of King *John* the 2d o-
rthrew the inſolent favour of *Alvares de*
na, and diſcharged her husbands King-
m of the tyranny of that favorite: *Iſa-*
lla de Caſtile demonſtrated to *Ferdinand*
r Husband that in the Kings Court, the
ings favourite ought to be none but the
ueen, that the ſubjects were born only to
ey and the King to command: and that
e happy removall of this moſt puiſſant

favourite could bee hoped from no othe
hand but of *Isabella de Burbon*.

*When a Tree is falling, every one cry
Down with it.* A Lady that was once t
Kings Nurce, *Donna Anna de Guevar*
partly out of zeal to the Kings ſervice, an
partly to be revenged on the Dutcheſs
as the King was to paſs by night from h
Lodgings to the Queens, ſhe put herſelf
the paſſage, caſting herſelf at the kingsfe
& having proteſted that ſhe was not th
to demand any grace at his Majeſt
hands, but to render to the Crown
Spain the greateſt ſervice that it could
ceive; ſhe ſaid that her motherly affect
enforced her to diſcover to his Maje
what perhaps manyothers durſt not for h
man reſpects. TheKing giving her leave
ſpeak freely, ſhe repreſented unto him
generall affliction of his people, the ca
mity of his Kingdoms, the abuſes co
mitted in his Revenues, the many loſſes
every ſide, and the ſad condition of t
whole Monarchy of *Spain*, ſhewing hi
that theſe evils were the judgments of G
upon him, for ſuffering the government
his Kingdoms which God had appoint

for him onely, to continue in the hands of another, that now it was high time that his Majesty should be out of his minority, and that he should not incense the wrath of God against him, by suffering his poor subjects to be abused, ; at least that he would have compassion on the Prince his Son, who ran an hazard to be simple King of *Castile*, or lesse; concluding, that if she had offended his Majesty by her liberty of speech, she was ready to receive punishment, being well content having given her milk for the good of her King, to sacrifice her blood for the good of the Realms of her Prince. The King having hearkned unto her with much attention, answered, *Haveis hablado verdades*, You have told me the truth.

After this appears upon the Stage (for perfecting the Catastrophe of the Dukes Tragedy) the *Infanta Margarite de Savoy* Dutchess of *Savoy*, who had been so roughly handled by the Duke both before & after her leaving *Portugall*, being secretly come from *Ocania*, where she had been in a manner confined, and arrived at Court, the

Duke did his utmoſt to debar her audience with the King, and to diſcredit her in the Councell of State, and would not vouchſafe to viſit her. Nevertheleſſe the Queen invited her to come to her Lodgings, and took order that ſhe ſhould have opportuity to ſpeak with the King for two hours ſpace.

The *Infanta* gave God thanks for her ſafe deliverance out of the hands of the *Portugals*, that after ſo great ſufferings, ſhe might once more appear in the preſence of his Majeſty, to make known her innocence, and the failings and errors of others, made a brief Relation of all things paſt in *Portugall*, making it appear that ſhe was innocent, and that the loſſe of *Portugall* was to be attributed to the careleſneſſe and negligence, if not to the intention of the Duke. The Queen in the mean time failed not to help out the *Infanta* in all her diſcourſe, which left ſo deep an impreſſion in the heart of the King, that it may truly be ſaid, That the mortall wound was given that very day to the favour of the Duke. To diſpatch him

the

the ſooner, it was repreſented to the King what little reſpect the *Grandees* bare now to his Majeſty, not waiting upon him as they were wont, but all retiring themſelves. The King asked the Marqueſs of *Carpio* what was the reaſon hereof? Who replied, That being little accounted of by the Duke, they judged it more meet to forbear the ſervices they owed to his Majeſty, then to lie under the ſuſpition of the Duke, and to give him occaſion by their reſidence at Court, to make them feel the effects of his jealouſie. To help forward, there happened a memorable accident in *Segovia*, where ſix men masked entring by force into the Governors houſe, who imagining them to be Robbers, offered them money, and all that he had, ſo they would not defile his wife, and defloure his daughters; One of them anſwered, That they were not come to rob him, but to ſerve the King, and delivering a paper into his hands, told him, that if he would ſave his life, t he ſhould go immediatly to *Madrid* and preſent this Writing, not to the Duke, but to the King

him.

himself, that it contained affairs very secret, and of great importance to the State, and to the service of his Majesty; and would not depart till they saw him upon his way to *Madrid*, threatning to kill him if he performed not that whereto he was obliged as a subject, and as a Minister of the Kings. Being arrived, he had audience of the King, and so was sent back to his Government. It was judged by the circumstances, that the contents of the Writing was very prejudiciall to the Duke.

Hereunto may be added one thing more that might probably have a strong influence upon the spirit of the King for the removall of his Favourite. The Marques of *Grana*, Ambassador in *Madrid* for the Emperour, bringing with him the hereditary valour of the House of *Caretti*, the courage, prudence, and conduct of Affairs whereof he hath given sufficient testimonies in the military imployments which he hath had many years in *Italy*, in *Flanders*, and in *Germany*, together with his great gift of five Languages, which he speaks as if they were all naturall, hath

gained

gained him a great esteem with all men. And the liberty which he used in speaking of the affairs of the State (although it proceeded from the natural ingenuity and zeal towards the interest of the House of *Austria*) rendring him odious to the Duke, whose ears had been accustomed to hear onely applauses full of flattery, and not the plain sincere truth, having now an opportunity to revenge himself with Justice, did it to the purpose: For having received a letter from the Emperour to the King, that the affairs of the House of *Austria* grew worse and worse every day, so that if speedy order were not taken, all would be ruined, that his Majesty ought to consider wel the quality of the person that had made him lose *Portugall*, *Catalonia*, and so many other Dominions, &c. He presently communicates the same to the *Queen*, together with his instructions, that he had a part of what he should doe therein (for the Letter was open) and so had audience of the King, where it may well be imagined with what violence and ardor he prest the affair against his enemy.

To

To all these assaults that came upon the neck one of another, this was none of the least, that the Prince *Don Balthazar Carlos* the only son of the King, was now going into the fourteenth year of his Age; yet to the great astonishment of all the world, he continued under the tuition of Women, without any Officers and servants given him, after the manner of Princes; whereas at the same time one of the Kings base sons of the same age had a Court formed him, was declared Generalissimo of *Portugall*, Prince of the Sea, and Grand Prior of *Castile* for the order of *Malta*, and named *Don John de Austria*, and had the Marquess of *Castanieda* given him for his Governor; whereat the people murmured greatly: For this *Don John* was begotten upon a Woman of base Extraction, called *la Calderona*, a Comedian, not handsome, but of extraordinary pleasantness; who is since made a Nunne. The Youth being of excellent parts, and like to make a gallant Man, was much affected by the King, though he be quite of another complexion.

The

The King having before been earneſt to have formed a Family and Officers for the Prince, the *Conde Duke* alwayes hindred the ſame; becauſe firſt, hee feared that the Prince, who was of a moſt lively ſpirit, would then finde out that abroad, whereof the King was kept ignorant at home. Secondly, to gain an opportunity by prolonging the time, for Don *Henry* his Baſtard to faſhion himſelf for the Court, and by his Match and Honours conferred upon him, be at length reputed fit to bee Governor to the Prince, and ſucceed in the grace and favour of the King. At length the King being earneſtly ſollicited by the Queen, formed a Liſt of the Servants that were to ſerve the Prince in his Court now to be erected, becauſe he was of the Age of Fourteen years; giving notice to the *Duke* that proviſion might be made of al things neceſſary for a Court: The *Duke* tooke the Liſt and changed a great number in the ſame, which diſpleaſed the King extremely, having been before for other reaſons ſufficiently moved; after the King ſpake of the Princes Lodgings, deſiring to know

know the *Dukes* Opinion; who answered, That his Highneſs would be very well in the Lodgings of the *Infante Cardinal* deceaſed: But why my Lord (replyed the King) will not He be better in thoſe Lodgings you are in at preſent, which are the very Lodgings that my Father and I had being Princes? The Duke was with this ſtruck dumbe, perceiving well that his diſgrace drew neare: for certain it is, That his extreme inſolence haſtned as much as poſſible the Reſolution that the King had taken: For that very Evening his Majeſty wrote him a Billet with his own Hand, whereby hee forbad him to meddle any more in the Government, and from henceforward hee ſhould retire to *Loeches*, not farre from *Madrid*, untill farther Order ſhould bee given. The Duke read this Billet without any diſturbance, reſolving in a matter of that weight not to diſcharge his minde but to his Wife only, to whom he ſent the Note by a Poſt to *Loeches*.

Next day ſhe came weeping to her Husband; and after two houres diſcourſe went to ſpeak with the King, who ſoon diſ-

patch

patcht her, the ſame day ſhee caſt her ſelf with teares at the Queens feet, beſeeching her to intercede for them, in conſideration of the many ſervices and ſincere faithfulneſs of the Duke her husband.

The Queen gave her a ſhort anſwer, *Lo que han hecho Dios los vaſallos y los malos ſuceſſos no lo puede deſhaZer el Rey in yo.* What God, the peop'e, and evill ſucceſſes have done, the King nor I can undoe. This buſineſſe was not known Friday and Saturday to any but *Don Lewis de Haro*, of whom the King made uſe to talk with the Duke about ſome ſecret affairs. This *Don Lewis de Haro* is Nephew to the Duke, but ſo hated by him, that lately his mother dying, who was ſiſter to the Duke, he would not once ſend to viſit him; notwithſtanding *Don Lewis* carried himſelfe ſo Nobly in this occaſion, that caſting himſelfe at the kings feet, he beſeeched him that in regard the Dukes removall was irrevocable, yet that it would pleaſe his Majeſty at leaſt that it ſhould be done with all the mildneſs, and with as little diminution of his Honor, as the Juſtice of

his Majesty could permit. The King hereupon granted that the Duke should continue three days in his Palace; that hee should assist at the Councels and Assemblies, and give Audience for his particular affairs: Also, it was permitted to the Duke, that in presence of the chief Notary, and of Secretary *Carnero*, hee should review all his Papers, and burn what hee pleased; which he did: Though the King were thought too indulgent therein.

The same day, as some came to have Audience of the Duke, he bad let them know, That he was a little indisposed, and suffred none to enter. Saturday morning the King sent to demand the Key wherewith he entred the Kings Lodgings at his pleasure; but hee sent to demand Audience of the King, which Hee granted him in publick before the *Patriarch*, and divers Gentlemen of his Bedchamber; where he spake more then a quarter of an hour; and whereas the King was wont to heare with attention those that spoke, hee now seemed to be careless of what the Duke said; who having made an end, went immediatly in-

to a Junta, where he shewed himself as rigorous as ever; and handled so roughly two of the Secretaries, that they said afterwards one to another, *Que Diablo tiene el Conde en la Cabeça, nos ha tratados como trapos viejos.* What the Devill aileth the Count? He hath handled us like Scullions. The same day some Ambassadours demanded audience of him, but had not admission under pretence that he was not well. Finally, that evening being St. *Anthonies* day, the disgrace of the Duke began to be noised in the Palace, but with such excess of joy, as that the next morning was found a paper stuck up at the Palace gate with these verses;

En el dia de Sant Antonio
Hizieronse milagros dos:
Empeço a reinar Dios
Y del Rey se echo el Demonio.

Upon the day of Saint *Anthony*
God did his reign begin,
The Divell on the same Saints day
Was cast out of the King.

Next day being *Sunday*, the joy was so universall, that had it not been a little curbed by the fear that men had that the Duke by his craft would regain the Kings favour, there would have been publick fires of joy; however all that day the Fruiterers & Bakers threw their Wares to those that would have them, without taking any money, to testifie their excess of joy and contentment.

Munday the King, Queen, Prince, *Infanta*, and Dutchess of *Mantua* passing all in one Coach towards the *Carmelites*, a great multitude of people followed, crying, *Viva el Rey por lo que ha hecho viva el Rey y muera el mal-govierno*. God save the King for what he hath done; let the King live, and the ill government die. There arrived also an infinite number of people to participate of the common joy, which was taken for the disgrace of the Duke.

Tuesday the Dutchess with extraordinary submissiveness, attempted again to make an accomodation, but all in vain, whereat the Duke was so enraged against the Queen, whom he looked upon as the sole

ſole cauſe of his diſfavour, that as ſoon as the King was departed to goe to the Eſcuriall, he carried himſelf in the Councels and Junta's in ſuch a manner that he made the world believe he was yet to ſtay, which not onely cooled the generall joy, but amazed the Queen ſo greatly, that that night ſhe wrot a moſt preſſing letter to the King concerning him.

Thurſday evening, the *King* returning towards *Madrid*, met on the way ten *Grandees* of *Spain*, and asked them what was happened at *Madrid*, that made ſo many come together? Don *Melchior de Borgia* anſwered him, That the time was now come, that his Majeſty might know the true devotion of the *Grandees* towards the Crown, and that if heretofore they had not waited upon him according to their obligations, his Majeſty knew well the reaſon of the ſame.

The *King* being arrived at the Palace in *Madrid*, asked whether the Duke was retired, it was anſwered, No. The *King* in a chafe turning to Don *Lewes de Haro*, ſaying, *Que aguarda el hombre, la fuerça?*

What doth the man ſtay for to be thruſt out? Hereupon the Duke ſeeing no more hopes left, prepared himſelf to be gone, ſpending the whole night in viewing his papers, and burning a great part of them. In the mean time the people longed to ſee the day of his departure, and one more impatient then the reſt, ſet abroad this Diſtick;

Phoſphore redde diem, quid gaudia noſtra moraris,
Ecce Comes Cecidit! Phoſphore redde diem.

Friday about one of the clock afternoon, he departed not without much artifice; For fearing to be torn in pieces by the people, having cauſed Coaches and Mules to ſtand ready for three dayes together before he intended to depart; But as the Coaches with ſix Horſes waited at the great gate of the Palace, he went forth by the back gate behind the kitchin, and put himſelf into an ill-favoured Coach drawn with four Mules, where having drawn the Curtains, and placed himſelf

himſelfe between two Ieſuits, as if he had been going to execution, he took his way by the ſtreet of *Atocha*, at the ſame time that his Family in his velvet Coaches paſſed the ordinary way, where they were met with a company of Boyes, that thinking the Duke was there, diſcharged a ſhowre of ſtones at the Coaches; but being ſhewn that the Duke was not there, they ceaſed; ſo that the Duke by this ſubtilty arrived ſafe at *Loeches*, a place whereof he had the Royalty.

In the mean time the Dutcheſs continued at Court, governing the Prince and little *Infanta*; but without once entring into the *Queens* chamber.

Now the conſequences of this diſgrace of *Olivarez*, are many, and thoſe very remarkable. In the firſt place, the King hath thereby recovered the credit and reputation which he had utterly loſt in the opinions of all men as well forraigners as ſubjects, who ſaw him ſo wholly led away by the will of the *Conde* Duke, that he ſeemed rather a Subject then a Soveraign.

But on the *Saturday* after the departure of *Olivarez*, the King called a Councell of State in his Lodgings, where he ſpake ſo judiciouſly, that all admired his ability, and teſtified by their tears their great affections and reſpects towards him: The ſubject of the Kings diſcourſe was to advertiſe the Councell how he had deprived the *Conde* Duke of his dignities, not for any crime that he had committed, but to ſatisfie himſelf in giving ſatisfaction and content to his ſubjects; That his deſire was, That the memory of the *Conde* Duke might be kept in eſteem among all men for the good ſervices which he had ſo faithfully rendred to the Crown ſo many years, proteſting for the future, not to give the Title of *Favourite* to any of his ſubjects, but to aſſiſt himſelf in all Councels, and that all weighty affairs ſhould paſs through his own hands, commanding to every one of thoſe there, to ſpeak their opinions freely without partiality at all times, and not to conceale the truth from him. Whereto the Cardinall *Borgia*, as head of that Councell, anſwered, That they would

give obedience to these his Majesties commands, as to Laws Divine.

Next day his Majesty having called together all his Gentlemen of his Bed-chamber, whereof most are *Grandees* of *Spain*; he demanded the assistance of their Tenants, Friends and Kindred, for the speedy settlement of the kingdom: Which together with other testimonies of prudence and care that his Majesty manifested, made all men say, It was now the time that *Philip* the fourth deserved the surname of *Grand*, which had been given him by the flattery of *Olivarez*, at that time when he caused his Majesty to lose his Dominions and Reputation.

Next day the King caused all his plate to be coined into money, by whose example also the Nobility and Commons sent theirs to the Mint, and all contented themselves to be served in earthen ware.

The next consequence of *Olivarez* disgrace was the advancements of divers Noblemen to their dignities, and the pulling down of the Favorites of the *Conde* Duke.

The third effect, and perhaps that which *Olivarez* resented most of all, is the miserable condition of his Bastard son, a business of that strange and extraordinary carriage, that it is worthy a large Treatise, but was briefly thus: The *Conde* Duke being at *Madrid* twelve years before he was in favour at Court, fell in love with *Donna Marguerita Spinola*, whose Father was a *Genoway*, and mother a *Spaniard*. This Lady, though noble and rich, yet was not free from temptations, amongst which riches and honour are the most efficacious. Don *Francisco de Valeasar*, *Alcalde* of the Court and Palace, one of the highest places of Judicature in *Spain*, although he had a wife, one *Donna Marguerita* to his lust, maintained her and her family at his charges, and with profuse presents and Jewels kept her wholly to himself. At length *Olivarez* with much difficulty, got a share in her also; and she soon after had a son named *Julian*, which none then made doubt to be the son of the *Alcalde*, who nevertheless understanding that others had had a finger in the pye as well as himself, took no

affection

affection to, nor care of the child; so he was brought up idly by the mother untill the age of 18 years; at which time his mother dying, and he finding himself without father or mother, went boldly to the *Alcalde*, and besought him to declare him his son, that so he might not be exposed to the world without Father and without Name; protesting that he would never lay claim to any thing, but onely under the name of *Valcasar* he would get his living with his Sword. The *Alcalde* wholly uncertain that he was his child, would not be induced to declare thus till upon his deathbed, and then rather out of charity then belief that he was his son. So then by the name of *Julian Valcasar* he went first into the Indies, where for some Roguery he was condemned to be hanged; but because the Vice-king there was a great friend to the *Alcalde*, he gave him his pardon. Thence he went into *Flanders* and *Italy*, where he served as a common Souldier, but was very debosht and of rude behaviour. In the mean time *Olivarez* having no further hope of children, sent to search out this

this vagabond *Valeasar*, who he remembred was born at the time that he had to do with his mother; but before *Valeasar* could be found, he had married *D. Isabella de Azueta*, a common Strumpet; nevertheless *November* 1641. to the astonishment of all men, *Olivarez* owned him for his son, and declared him so by a publick act by the good will and pleasure of his Majesty, wherein he names him, *Don Henry Philipe de Guzman*, heir apparent of the Count *de Olivarez*, and of the Dutchy of St. *Lucar*, so soon as it shall please his Majesty in acknowledgement of his services, to make him a Grandee of *Spain* because the Title of *Duke* in *Castile* is not given but to those that may stand covered in the Kings presence.

Olivarez advertized all Ambassadors and Grandees hereof, to the great displeasure of all his Family and Kindred; then resolves to marry him with one of the principall Ladies of *Spain*: To which end he cast his eye upon the first Lady of the Court, *Donna Juana de Velasco*, daughter to the Constable of *Castile*, who for No-

blenes

bleneſs of blood is not to be equalled by any the Subjects of that Kingdome. For he ſhews in the Arms of his Predeceſſors, five Royall Quarrers. To accompliſh this match, it was neceſſary to annull the former marriage by an order from *Rome*. The Pope deputes the Biſhop of *Avila* with full power, who notwithſtanding the Proteſts of the woman, gave ſentence againſt her, becauſe ſhe was not married by her own Parſon, although ſome more conſcientious Divines gave their opinions in favour of the woman, and that the marriage was good and valuable; but the authority of the Favourite prevailed over theſe reaſons, and the marriage was ſolemnly broken. In purſuance whereof *Olivarez* treated for a match with the ſaid Lady, and in ſpite of her Father and Kindred, obtained her for his Baſtard. And here one might obſerve the baſe ſpirits of Flatterers, for all the Grandees, all the Nobility of the Court, all Officers of State, went to give Don *Henry el para bien*, or joy of his marriage, treating him by the Title of *Excellency*, and giving him reſpect fitter for a

King

King then a ſubject. In the mean time he became ſo rediculous a perſonage in his carriag, that not being accuſtomed to ſuch ceremonies he often fell into great abſurdities which made ſome *Italians* ſay, *Don Harrigo era un Facchino veſtito da ReSpagnuolo.* That Don *Henry* was a plowman dreſſed like a King.

A Pallace was provided for Duke *Henry*, ſo rich and ſumpteous that never any Grandee of *Spain* had the like, Preſents were ſent him from all perſons and all Places, the Duke of *Medina de las Torres* ſent him a preſent valued at twenty five thouſand Crownes. Don *Henry* received the Habit of *Alcantara* with a Commanderie of ten thouſand Crownes and was declared a gentleman of the Kings bedchamber with promiſe to have the Charge of Preſident of the *Indies* and all to make way for to be governour to the Prince for which porpoſe the Prince was kept under the government of the Ducheſſe of *Olivares* and no Court formed longer then the ordinary and accuſtomed time. Now the hatred was ſo generall and ſo great a-

gainſt

gainſt D. Henry who could not forbear his baſe carriage and behaviour that the people ſang publickly.

Enriquez de dos Nombres y dos Mugeres,
Hijo de dos Padres y dos Madres,
Valgate el Diablo el Hombre que mas quiſieres.

Harry, *a Man of two Names and two Wives; a Son of two Fathers and two Mothers. The Divell take him that owns thee.*

The declaring of this Baſtard heir to *Olivarez*, greatly diſpleaſed the Marqueſs of *Carpio*, who married *Olivarez* ſiſter, becauſe hereby was diſinherited the right Heir Don *Lewis de Haro*, ſon to the ſaid Marqueſs, already declared ſo, an honeſt Gentleman, and of good parts, and at preſent ſole Favourite in the Court of *Spain*.

Upon the fall of the *Conde* Duke, Don *Henry* immediatly loſt the Title of *Excellency*, his great train, and the Kings favour, and from a great Idoll became a Man of Clouts

Clouts, ſcorned by all men. The Conſtable intended to take home his daughter, and to declare the former marriage valuable. But ſome Nobles with whom he adviſed thereof, telling him that he ſhould forbear ſuch attempt; for the former marriage being declared valuable, his daughter will be declared an Adultereſs; whereto he anſwered, I had rather *Donna Juana* were taken for my daughter and a Whore, then chaſt and wife of ſuch a Fellow.

Not long after D. *Henry* died without iſſue, and his Father the *Conde* Duke of grief ended his dayes at the Houſe where he was confined; the one ending like a Comet after a great blaze for a ſhort time; the other like a Candle, after a long time in a ſnuff.

Next followeth the unparalleld Caſe of Michael de Molina.

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OR,

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IMPOSTVRE

OF

Michaell de Molina,

Executed at *Madrid* in the
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Exemplum ſine Exemplo:

OR,

The unparalleld CASE OF *Michael de Molina*

Executed at *Madrid* in the Year 1641.

Faithfully Tranſlated out of the *SPANISH.*

Michael de Molina, born of honeſt parents at *Cuenca*, a City in the Kingdom of *Caſtile*, bred there in the Jeſuits Colledg, and after at the Univerſity of *Alcala de Henares*; to try his fortune, went thence

to Court, where to gain a living ſpeedily, he undertooke to give ſecret intelligence to the ſecretaries of the ſeverall Ambaſſadours then reſiding at that Court; and to give the more credit to his reports, gave out, That he was ſervant to *Andrew de Rojas*, Cavalier of the order of *Santiago*, and ſecretary of the Councell of State: inſomuch that he forged letters, feigned diſcourſes, framed intelligences fitted for the purpoſes and affayres of the Ambaſſadors wherewith he dealt, counterfeited the Kings hand, invented Cyphers, made conſultations and orders to the number of 345 ſeverall Papers, and all with that dexterity, that he deceived and abuſed not only the ſecretaryes of the *Emperour* the *Venetian*, and *French* Ambaſſadours, but alſo and moſt of all, Don *Lorenço Coqui*, ſecretary to the late Don *Lorenço Campegi*, Nuntio to the Pope, whoſe houſe he was at length apprehended; upon whoſe apprehenſion and ſearch of his papers, he told the officers That if the tenour of thoſe papers ſhould

ſhould be looked upon as jeſts and conceits, he ſhould not ſpeed ſo ill; but if as a crime it would appear ſo great that one life would not be enough to pay for the ſame. And his Majeſty takeing notice that the buſines was of that importance that the like had not been heard or found in any Hiſtory, Commanded that there ſhould be on purpoſe a Court of Juſtice compoſed of two of the chiefe Nobility, and two of the Cheife Judges, before whom when the ſaid *Michael de Molina* was ſufficiently convinced, and had made a large confeſſion (which for its matchleſſe ſtrangenes ſhall be verbatim ſet down) he was ſentenced as followeth;

IN the town of *Madrid* July 31 1641. the Lords of his Majeſtyes Counſell, who by particular order have taken cognizance of the accuſation given in by Don *Marcellino Faria* de *Guzman* Atturney, nominated by his Majeſty, for this cauſe againſt *Michael de Molina* late of *Cuenca*, priſoner in the Gaole of this

Court for offences and high treason committed by him, whereof he hath been accused, doe condemne the said *Michael Molina* to be hanged on a gallowes, and his goods to be confiscated to the Kings use, the execution whereof they leave to the Lord Judge D. *John de Quinnones*; and this is their will and pleasure.

This sentence was made known to the prisoner upon the first of August, and execution done accordingly in the Plaça Major of *Madrid*, the third day following; at which time and place the Proclamation usually made at the execution was thus;

THis is the Justice which the King our Soveraigne Lord commandeth to be done upon this man, for having committed high treason, and published falsities, forgeries, and horrible cheats on the affaires and grave ministers of state; for which he commands that he be hanged by the neck till he die, to the end

end that it may be to him for a punishment; and to others an example; then concludes, *Quien tal haze tal pague, He that thus doeth, let him thus pay for the same.* As he stood upon the ladder ready to be turned off, he delivered in writing to father Andrew *Emanuel* of the Society of Jesus, a declaration, the contents whereof ensueth word for word;

LOyall subjects of our soveraigne Lord the King, I am *Michael de Molina* born at *Cuenca*, the grievousnes of my crimes is so great, that a punishment can hardly be invented to equalize mine offences against God, against our soveraigne Lord the King whom God preserve, against the Emperour, against my native country; against the Lord Duke de *Olivarez*, and Sant *Lucar*, against the most grave, faithfull and loyall Ministers of state, whom I have discredited with my forgeries and lies. The clemency of the King our soveraigne (whom God preserve) hath been very eminent in sentencing me so mercifully,

God grant, to whom I now goe to render a ſtrict account, that there be found mercy for me in the life to come, and that I then pay not for the clemency ſhewed me here. I do here declare and confeſſe upon mine own free will, that not having the feare of God nor man before mine eyes, I have been the cauſe of the greteſt part of the miſchiefes that this Monarchy ſuffereth, and of thoſe calamities and miſeryes which you faithfull people yet ſuffer, for which I humbly beg pardon of all thoſe that are abſent, as well as of you here preſent. For I am the man that feigned that the King our ſoveraigne Lord (whom God preſerve) and the Emperour, inſtigated thereunto by the Lord Duke of Saint *Lucar*, and fomented by him, did plot the death of our moſt holy father *Urban* the 8th Pope, head of the Church, and vicar of Chriſt, for which purpoſe I invented and contrived orders of the King our ſoveraign, and of the Emperour, letters from the Duke, Orders, inſtructions and judge-

judgments of the Counſellours of State with letters from Vice Royes and Embaſſadours, with purpoſe to abuſe and deceive the Nuntio and the Embaſſadours of ſeverall Princes, and thereby to get money from them, not caring for the dammage might ariſe and accrue from thence to the world, and to this Monarchy; and not contented here with, I invented that in caſe the ſaid death could not be effected, that then endeavour ſhould be to call a Councell, and to depoſe the Pope, or make a ſchiſme in the Church. I invented and forged, that the Lord Duke did by order from the King, the Emperour and the Counſell of ſtate, endevour to kill the Cardinal *Richelieu*, Favorit to the moſt Chriſtian King of *France*; for which purpoſe, and for the death of the Pope, I feigned perſons that were to have been inſtruments of the ſame; I gave notice to the Ambaſſadours hereof ſhewing them letters and Orders which I feigned as I judged meet. I made them believe that I was

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an Officer of the Counſell of ſtate, and that by that means I came to the knowledg of theſe plots and conſpiracies, whereby I have diſturbed the world, cauſed jealouſyes and ſuſpitions amongſt all the Princes of *Europe*, and the miſcheifs that this Monarchy now ſuffereth. I alſo advertiſed the Embaſſadours, and the enemies of this ſtate, of letters, conſults, orders and decrees made by the King and Counſell for driving the French out of *Piemont*, the Correſpondencies of the Cardinal of *Savoy* with the ſubjects of that ſtate for effectuating the ſame; the coming of Prince *Thomas* from *Flanders* to *Savoy* for the ſame purpoſe, and to lay ſiege to *Caſal*, of an Army to be rayſed and maintayned in *Alſatia*, of an intention to kill Duke *Bernard de Weimar* General of the *Swedes*, the intentions of the King our Soveraign, with the ſtates of *Venice* and *Genoa* concerning *Piemont* and *Caſal*; the purpoſe of ſupplies which both ſtates of *Venice* and *Genoa* would ſend to *France* and *Holland*; and

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the intentions of the Pope to assist *France* against *Spain*; the intent of *England* to league with *Spain*; the purpose that the *French* and *Hollanders* had to joyn their fleets to hinder all succours of *Flanders*, and to surprise the plate fleet, and infect the coasts of *Spain*; the design that the Hollander had upon Antwerp in the year 1638. the successe of *Fontarabie*; whereupon I feigned letters from the Prince of *Conde*, and from the Dutchesse de *Chevreuse*; also concerning the imprisonment of Don *Gualterio Pent* Secretary and Resident for *France* in this Court, with whom I had intimate friendship, which was the ground of all these disasters: of the secret compliance between the Cardinall *Infante*, and the Prince of Orenge: of the conspiracy by the Prince of *Orenge* to kill the Cardinal *Richelieu*; the design of *Holland*, that the States of *Flanders* should be independent of *Spain*, and our King should renounce his right to the Cardinall Infanta to the end the Hollanders should receive him, and sub-

ſubject themſelves to him: of the capitulations and agreement twixt the King our Sov: and the Duke of *Modena*, whereby I feigned that the ſaid Duke was to aſſiſt with ſix thouſand men, at his own charge, againſt *France*; and that the King was to give him the charge of Viceroy of *Catalonia*, and twenty thouſand ſouldiers to enter into *France* by *Catalonia* which was the firſt ground of the warr at *Salſas* and *Perpignan* the key of Catalonia; of the generall reſolutions of the year 1639. in order to the affayres of *Germany*, *Flanders*, and *Italy*: of the purpoſe to take away the Nuntio's Court in theſe kingdomes for the diſorders and exceſſes of the ſame: of the great reſentments of the King our ſoveraign againſt the King of *France*, for his leagueing with the *Swedes*, his confederation with the Turks and Proteſtant Princes of *Germany*, for his protection and league with *Holland*; for his commerce with *Venice* and *Genoa* to the great diſcommodity of *Spain*; for the diſunion which he endeavoured to make

make between *Spain* and *England*: of the resentment that the King our Soverain had against the Pope, for his amity and assisting of *France*; and not his endeavouring rather as a father of the whole Church to pacify the warres by all meanes possible; of the design of changeing the commanders in cheife of all the Emperours armies and the *Spanish*, thereby to make the people desperate, because of the failing of faith and credit; of the recruiting and arming the Gallies of *Spain*, *Sicily* and *Naples* for the maintaining commerce, secret intelligence in *Toulon* and *Marseilles*: of the capitulation of the *Venetian* with the grand Turke, and the meanes whereby they drew the *Turke* to assent to their demands, and the little security the *Turke* had from them: all which I invented, feigned and contrived; together with many more letters, Cyphers, Papers, &c. without any intelligence, correspondence, or amity with any officer or Minister of state of this kingdome, but that I alone without the helpe

helpe or assistance of any other have feigned and invented all the foresaid designs, whereof I gave information to the Nuntio and his secretary, to the said Ambassadours, and to Monsiuer de *Peny* with whom I have kept correspondence in *France* since the breaking forth of the warre: the which as a truth I sweare before God, and declare it for discharging my conscience; I aske of God forgivenes, also of the King our soveraign (whom God preserve) of the Emperour, of the Lord Duke, against whom I directed most of those forgeries, of the Duke of *Medina las Torres*, of the Marques of *Leganés*, of the Duke of *Villahermosa*, of the Count of *Oniate*, of the Marques of Villa *Franca*, of the Marques of *Mirabel*, of the most illustrious Lord Inquisitour *Generall*, the father Confessour of the most Eminent Cardinals, the Cardinal *Borgia*, and Cardinal *Spinola*, and Cardinal of *Sandoval*, of the Lord Don *Geronimo* of *Villanueva*, *Pronotary* of *Arragon* and secretary of state, of Don *Andrew de Rojas* secretary

cretary of ſtate, of the Ambaſſadour of *Genoa*, and of all the reſt whom I have falſely defamed by theſe forgeries and Impoſtures; and alſo I aske pardon of all the faithfnll and loyall ſubjects of theſe kingdomes, charging them to take example by me. And to the end that it may be manifeſted to all times, I thus make declaration, that God may pardon me, and for the ſatisfaction of this, and all other Nations which I have diſturbed with the wickednes of my inventions. In witnes whereof I have hereunto ſet my name, Dated in the Plaça Mayor, and place of Execution in Madrid, the 3 of Auguſt 1641. Thus ended *Michael de Molina*, in whom the *Refran* or Spaniſh proverbe was verified.

Quien en un ano quiere ſer rico al medio le ahorcan, He that will be rich in one year, ſhall be hanged at halfe yeares end.

FINIS.

FINIS.

THE RIGHT & TITLE OF The present KING OF PORTUGAL.

Don John the Fourth.

With the most Memorable Passages of his Reigne.

LONDON,
Printed for *Tho. Heath*, 1653.

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THE RIGHT & TITLE OF The preſent King OF PORTUGALL

Don John the fourth: With the moſt memorable Paſſages of his raigne.

FOr the more cleare diſcovery of the Title whereby the preſent King of *Portugal*, holds that Crown, it will be neceſſary to know the fundamental conſtitutions of that Kingdom, as well as the pedigree of that King. In

In the year of our Redemption 1139. an Army of four hundred thousand Moors under the conduct of five Kings, threatning as a vast deluge, to overflow at once all the Country of *Portugal* were totally discomfited by a small handfull of Christians, in the plains of *Ourique*, where immediatly before the battel the people chose their Generall, *Don Alfonso* for their King: (for before they were under the protection of the King of *Castile & Leon*) who after the fight called an Assembly of the three Estates in the City of *Lamego*, where was solemnely enacted as followeth.

In the name of the most holy Trinity Father, Son, and holy Ghost, Amen.

I *Alphonso* sonn of *Count Henry* &c. by the grace of God lately advanced to the Royall Throne have called together the Bishops, Nobles and Deputies of Cities, in the Church of *Saint Mary Almacave*, in *Lamego*; where sitting upon my Royal Throne without any ensignes of Royalty, my Deputy *Lorenzo Venegas* stood up and spake thus. You are assembled by the Autho-

Authority of King *Alfonſo*, to ſee the Popes letters, and reſolve to confirm him for yonr King, whereat all with one voice cried, We will that he be our King. The Deputy demanded, ſhall he only be King and not his ſonns after him? They anſwered he, ſo long as he lives, and his ſonns after his death, then ſaid the Deputy give him the Royall enſignes: we give them, anſwered they, in the name of Go: So the Archbiſhop of *Braga*, placed the Crown upon the Kings head; who drawing his ſword ſaid; *Bleſſed be God, that hath been my helper, with this ſword have I delivered you and overcome our enemies, and now that you have made me your King, let us make lawes, for the government of the Kingdome*, they anſwered, ſo will wee dread ſoveraigne, we wil make ſuch lawes as ſhall ſeem good to you, and wee and all our children and poſterity are wholy at your command, we will firſt make lawes for the ſucceſſion of the Crown as followeth.

1 *God ſave King* Alfonſo *let him be maſter of the Kingdome: and after him* (*that*

there may be no trouble of chooſing a King) let his ſonn raigne, after him his grand child, and ſo from father to ſonn in ſecula ſeculorum.

2 *If during the fathers life the eldeſt ſonn die, the next brother ſhall be King, and ſo forward.*

3 *If the King die without ſonns having a brother, he ſhall ſucceed, but not his ſonn after him unleſſe the Parliament will have it ſo.*

Then Lorenzo Venegas, the Kings Deputy, deſired the States, to aske the King, if the daughters ſhould enter into the Succeſſion, of the Kingdome: after ſome debate thereon it was reſolved. *Becauſe the daughters are of the Royall ſtock as well as the Sonns, they ſhould ſucceed on this manner.*

4 *If the King have only Daughters, the eldeſt ſhall be Queen, after her father, upon condition that ſhe be married to a native of the Kingdome, and that he be a Nobleman, who ſhall not take upon him the name of a King, untill he hath a ſonn born: nor wear a crown on his head, nor take the right hand of his wife.*

5 Laſtly

5 Lastly which most concernes the ensuing discourse it was thus enacted.

Sit ista Lex in sempiternum, quod prima filia Regis accipiat maritum de Portugale, ut non veniat Regnum ad extraneos & si casaverit cum principe extraneo, non sit Regina, quia nunquam volumus nostrum Regnum ire for de Portugalensibus, qui nos sua fortitudine Reges fecerunt sine adjutorio alieno per suam fortitudinem & cum sangine suo. That is,

Let it be a law for ever, that the Kings eldest daughter marry a native of Portugal, that so the Crown may never descend to strangers, and in case she should marry to a Prince that is a stranger, let her not be Queen for wee will never have our Kingdom goe out of the race of the Portugals, who have made us Kings, by their own valour, without forreign assistance, by their own valour, and with the effusion of their own blood.

This law was put in execution after the death of *D. Fernando* the 9 King of that race, whose daughter, *Donna Beatrice*, being married out of Portugal to the King

of *Castile*: *D. John*, the first was excluded from succession, and a new election made; from which new election, (that we may hasten to our purpose) lineally descended, *D. Emanuel*, the fourteenth King of Portugal, who had six sonns and two daughters in this following order.

1 The *Prince D. John.*

2 The *Infanta Dona Beatrice*, married to the Emperour *Charles* the fift, by whom she had *Philip* the second.

3 The *Infanta Dona Beatrice*, married to *Emanuel* Duke of *Savoy*, by whom she had *Philip Duke* of *Savoy*.

4 The *Infanta D. Lewis* who left only, *Don Antonio* illegitimate.

5 The *Infante Don fernando* died without issue.

6 The *Infante* D. *Alfonso* Cardinal Archbishop of *Lisbon*, and Abbot of *Alcobaza* never married.

7 The *Infante D. Henry*, Cardinal and Arch bishop of *Braga*.

8 The *Infante D. Edward*, who left two daughters, the eldest was *Mary*, married out of the Kingdom to *Alexander Farnese* Duke

Duke of *Parma*, the yonger was *Catherine* married in the Kingdome to *John* Duke of *Braganza*.

After the death of King *Emanuel* ſucceeded his eldeſt ſonne *Don John*, called King *John* the third: whoſe only ſonne, that had iſſue called Prince John, dieing before his father, left *D. Sebaſtian* who ſucceeding his Grandfather was ſlain before he was married, in that Signal battell in *Africa*; famous for the deaths of three Kings anno. 1578. where were unfortunatly loſt with their King, moſt of the Nobility, and Flower of Portugal; Upon the death of King *Sebaſtian*, the crown returned to the eldeſt ſurvivour of his Granfathers brothers which was D. *Henry*, the Cardinal, whoſe function; (for he was a prieſt) rendred him as uncapable of marrying as his age, (for he was 67. years old) rendred him unable for generation, ſo that during his raigne which laſted not two years, the chief diſcourſes, and debates not only of *Portugal* but of all Chriſtendome was: *who rightfully and who probably ſhould ſucceed King Henry*. There were

ſome

some pretended right but wanted power, others had power, but wanted right, and there were some pretenders that had neither right nor power.

First, The People claymed *jure Regni*, to have the right to elect their own King.

Secondly, the Pope challenged *jure Divino*, to be the arbitratour, (if not donour) in all controversies for Crownes, and that *Alfonso*, the first King, to obtain the title of King, became Tributary to the sea of *Rome*.

Thirdly, *Don Antonio* illegitimate sonn to the Infant *D. Lewis*, pretended that his mother was lawfully wedded (as well as bedded) with his father.

Fourthly, *Catherine de Medicis* widow of *Henry* the 2. King of *France* as descended from the King of *Portugal D. Alfonso*, the 3. and for that all since that King have raigned unjustly.

Fiftly, *Philbert* Duke of *Savoy* sonne to *Beatrice*, younger daughter to *Emanuel*, would not lose a Crown for want of laying claym thereto, knowing that of all the pretenders that were not natives he was looked

looked on as the fitteſt to reſiſt King *Philip* not only for his perſonal valour but alſo for his dominions, bordering on the Dutchy of *Milan* which in caſe of need he might invade by the aſſiſtance of the *French*, his neighbours upon the other ſide.

7 *Reinuce* the yong Prince of *Parma* laid claim to this Crown in right of his Mother Mary, lately deceaſed; alleadging that *jure primogenituræ* the male line was to be ſerved before the female; ſo that untill the line of his Grandfather the Infante *D. Edward*, were wholy extinct, neither *Philip* the 2. nor the Duke of *Savoy* could have any right

Seventhly, *Catherine* Dutches of *Braganza* pleaded that in all ſucceſſions there are to be conſidered theſe four qualityes, in the perſons pretending; viz, th *line*, the *degree*, the *ſexe*, and the *Age*, that the better line is firſt to take place, although others ſhould have advantage in the other three qualities. That in ſucceſſion of Crownes the laſt poſſeſſour is to be ſucceeded *jure hereditatis* which allowes the benefit

benefit of repreſentation, that ſhe repreſenting the *Infante D. Edward*, the better line did by her repreſentation, precede *Rainuce* (for the law allows not a Grandchild that benefit,) and by her better line exclude King *Philip* who deſcended from a daughter, laſtly by the fundamental Lawes of the Kingdom, ſhe was to be preferred before all other the pretenders, for that ſhe was both born and married within the Kingdome.

Eighthly, *Philip* the 2. after all reſolved that ſo faire a Crown, lyeing ſo conveniently for him ſhould not eſcape him, yet (becauſe force is of harder digeſtion) firſt to make triall of the moſt gentle meanes to effect his propoſed ends, to this purpoſe, he employes the beſt wits of all the Vniverſityes in Chriſtendom to prove his, and diſprove all other claymes.

After much bickering, it was alledged in favour of King *Philip*, firſt againſt the Prince of *Parma* and the Dutcheſs of *Braganza*, that ſucceſſions of Crowns were to be decided by the Law of Nations not of the Empire, upon which onely her

jus

us repreſentandi patrem was grounded, that the neereſt male in degree to the laſt poſſeſſour, ought to ſucceed, that the *Infante D. Edw.* being deceaſed before his brother *Henry* was King, could have no right in himſelf, therefore could derive none to his poſterity; for *nemo dat quod in ſe non habet*: That it was very unreaſonable that *Catherine* ſhould be leſſe prejudiced in her ſelf for her ſex, then King *Philip* ſhould be in his Mother.

Next, it was alledged againſt the Queen of *France*, that preſcription of above 300 years (whereas Lawyers allow 100 years a ſufficient Title for any Kingdome) lay moſt evidently againſt her.

Againſt the people it was anſwered, That untill the Royall Line of a Kingdome be quite extinct, there can be no right of election in them.

But the main Argument whereby King *Philip* confuted theſe and all other pretenders, was his ſword, wherewith like another *Alexander*, he cut that *Gordian* knot; wherefore not to loſe time nor opportunity, whilſt the Univerſity invented

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the moſt powerful Arguments, he made all preparations poſſible for a powerful Army to be ready, in the mean time wrought ſo effectually with Father *Leon Henriques*, a Jeſuit, and Confeſſor to *King Henry*, and Frier *Ferdinando Caſtillo* a Dominican, that all intentions prejudicial to *King Philips* deſignes were craftily diverted, as from declaring the Dutcheſs of *Braganza* next heir, whereunto King *Henry* was moſt inclinable; alſo from marrying in hopes of iſſue, whereto he was once ſo farre perſwaded, as to endeavour a diſpenſation from *Rome*; but his hopes and intentions were ſoon after cut off by death: the newes whereof arriving to King *Philip*, he marched away immediatly with an Army of above twenty thouſand old Souldiers towards *Liſbon*, where he found no other reſiſtance but *Don Antonio*, one of the forementioned pretenders in the head of a popular tumult, rather then a regular Army, which being ſoon diſcomfited, and the ſuburbs of *Lisbon* ſacked, to gratifie the Souldiers, he eaſily made himſelf Maſter of the

whole

whole kingdome: But before this could be brought about, Pope *Gregory* the 13 had ſent Cardinal *Riario* Legat into *Spain*, with order to diſſwade the Catholique King from raiſing Arms, and ſo to paſſe into *Portugall*, there to arbitrate the right between all pretenders. *Philip* to avoid this, and yet to approve himſelfe (as he always profeſt) a moſt obedient ſon of the Church, he gave ſecret order in all places where the Legat was to paſſe, that he ſhould be entertained with all reſpect and magnificence poſſible, and thereby be ſo dexterouſly detained, that the kingdom might be poſſeſſed by him before the Legat could arrive at Court, which was acted accordingly, and the Legat wel ſatisfied in his entertainment, though not in his negotiation.

When the Nobility and people of *Portugall* ſaw themſelves thus unawares yoked by the *Caſtilians* againſt whom above all other there was ever a certain antipathy of nature, they were exceedingly diſcontented, but ſeeing there was no hope to withſtand ſo great a Potentate as *Philip*

lip the ſecond, reputed at that time not onely the moſt prudent (or rather crafty ſubtile man) but the moſt puiſſant Monarch that later ages have produced, they all ſubmitted to the King, who the better to win them, condeſcended to meet that ſubmiſſion, and be ſworn in an *Aſſembly of Eſtates*, to theſe capitulations following,

1. *That his Majeſty ſhould obſerve all Lawes, Liberties, Priviledges and Cuſtomes granted to the people by former Kings of Portugall.*

2. *That the Vice King, or Governor, ſhall always be the Son, Brother, Uncle, or Nephew of the King, or elſe a Native of Portugall.*

3. *That all chiefe Offices of the Church or State ſhall be beſtowed upon the Natives of Portugal, and not upon ſtrangers. Likewiſe the Governments of all Townes and Places.*

That all Countries now belonging to Portugall, ſhall ſo continue to the commodity and benefit of that Nation.

5. *That the Portugall Nation ſhall be admitted*

admitted to all Offices in the Kings Houſe, as well as the Caſtilians.

6. *That becauſe the King cannot conveniently be always in Portugal, he ſhall ſend the Prince to be bred up amongſt them.*

At the end of theſe Articles was adjoyned a bleſſing to thoſe Kings that ſhould obſerve them, and a curſe to thoſe that ſhould violate them; adding moreover, *That in caſe (which God forbid) that his Majeſty which now is, or his Succeſſors, ſhould not obſerve this agreement, or ſhould procure a diſpenſation for this Oath, the three States of the Kingdom might freely deny ſubjection and obedience to the King, without being guilty either of perjury or treaſon.* This clauſe, although it was not printed with the Capitulation made in the firſt Aſſembly of Eſtates, yet is rehearſed by divers Authors, amongſt others by the Author *della Legge Regia di Portogallo ſtampata* in *Madrid.*

After this accord, the Cardinal *Albert*, Archduke of *Auſtria*, ſon to the Emperour, and nephew to King *Philip*, was placed as Vice-king of *Portugal*, yet durſt

not his Majesty leave the Kingdome so soon; for he perceived a general discontent to continue amongst them, insomuch that the Preachers would ordinarily in their Sermons vent speeches clearly tending to sedition, which made the King oft complain, that the Portugal Preachers had waged the hardest warre with him; but yet that he looked upon them as crack't brain'd, adding sometmes with much mildness and patience, *Pues dexaldos por que usan'a los privilegios que han los locos.* Once Father *Lewis Alvarez* a Jesuit preaching before the King on St. *Philips* day, (about the time that it was argued by some Lawyers, that the Dutchess of *Braganza* in the succession of this Crown, did fully represent her Father) turned towards his Majesty saying (as it runs in the Gospel for that day) *Philippe, qui videt me, videt patrem meum*, making a discourse thereon in favour of the Dutchesse Title; whereat the King not seeming to be moved at all, keeping his wonted gravity, said, If the Pope, who had Christned this Father another Saint

Paul (for ſo he was eſteemed) had known him better, he would have ſtiled him rather a *Spirituall mad man.* Another time the ſame Father preaching before the Arch-duke, took his Text, *Surge, tolle grabatum tuum, & ambula,* turning to the Duke, ſaid, Sir, the meaning hereof is, *Ariſe up, take up your pack, and be gone home.* Moreover in the Chappel of the Duke of *Braganza,* they were wont to ſing the Lamentations of *Jeremy* (wherein the Prophet repreſents the oppreſſion and ſcorn which the Iſraelites ſuffered while they were without a King of their own) applying all to themſelves and the Caſtilians, as *Aquam noſtram pecunia bibimus,* becauſe of the Exciſe upon their Drink, and moſt other neceſſaries impoſed by King *Philip*; and *Servi dominati ſunt in nos.* And again, *Cecidit Corona capitis noſtri,* alwayes ending with *Recordare Domine quid acciderit nobis: Intuere & reſpice opprobrium noſtrum*; *Hæreditas noſtra verſa eſt ad alienos.*

In the mean time ſome comforted themſelves with expectations of a change

by the return of D. *Sebaſtian* whom they would not yet believe to be dead; others believing that he was indeed killed in the battell of *Africa*, yet that he ſhould be reſtored miraculouſly. Some gave great credit to old Propheſies, eſpecially to that of an Hermit to King *Alfonſo* the firſt, that he ſhould overcome the *Moors* with their five Kings, and that in the ſixteenth Generation his line ſhould fail for a time, but that then God ſhould have compaſſion on them. And to a letter of St. *Bernard* wrot to the ſame King *Alfonſo*, the originall whereof was by the laſt King of *France* given to the Ambaſſadour of *Portugall*, 1641. the tenor of it was, that he rendred thanks for the lands beſtowed upon him to build a Monaſtery, that in recompence thereof God bad him declare unto him, that there ſhould not fail a native of *Portugal* to ſit upon that Throne, unleſſe for the greatneſs of their ſins God would chaſtiſe them for a time: but that this time of chaſtiſement ſhould not laſt 60 years. Other Propheſies there were of one St *Gil* a *Dominican*, and *Simon Gomez*

Gomez, both living and reputed for Saints. But whilſt the people buſied their heads with theſe expectations, King *Philip* proceeded *ſenſim ſine ſenſu* to eſtabliſh and confirm his right and power over the kingdome, and to break thoſe ſhackles of Soveraignty wherewith he was fettered, whoſe footſteps his ſon King *Philip* the third followed exactly, though not with that craft and diſſimulation as his Father had done; yet during their reigns it muſt be acknowledged that of many Articles ſome were obſerved; but as ſoon as *Philip* the fourth at preſent King of *Spain*, was warm in his Throne, it was reſolved by the Count *de Olivarez*, Duke of Saint *Lucar*, that the beſt way to continue that Nation in ſubjection and peace, was to aboliſh all their priviledges, which were but ſo many encouragements to oppoſe the *Kings* deſignes; in purſuance whereof the Dutcheſs of *Mantua* was made Governor of *Portugal*, although ſhe was neither *Daughter*, *Siſter*, *Aunt* or *Neece to the King*; the great Offices were beſtowed upon *Caſtilians*, *Italians*, and other For-

reigners; pensions out of the Bishopricks, and other Ecclesiastical promotions, were also given to strangers; the governments of Castles and Towns were put into the hands of *Castilians*: new Impositions were laid upon the people, the Revenues of the kingdome were imployed for the use of the Court at *Madrid*, &c.

And that this design of *Olivarez* might be no way hindred, the Nobility, and ablest men of the Kingdome were drawn forth some to Court, some to employments in Warre, and some to prisons, where they were destined to slaughter, as appeared by a Letter written from *Madrid* to *Vasconzellos* his Agent at *Lisbon*, where he saith, *por los cuernos de los Fidalgos que ya stan aqui, bien puede* V. M. *rezar un pater noster por sus almas*; *mas por aquellos, que no han querido venir, me recomendo*. As for those rascally Gentlemen of *Portugal* which are here already, you may bid God have mercy on their souls; but commend me to those that would not come. But this hard dealing with the Nobility already called forth of

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forth of the kingdome, and the calling for more gave the first occasion to some of the Noblemen to assemble together where they resolve *Not only to stay at home, but to have a King at home*; whereupon the Duke of *Braganza*, Grandchild of the fore-mentioned *Katherine*, by the name of Don *John* the Fourth now raigning, was advanced to the Crown, as is at large related in the life of *Olivarez*, and therefore needs not here to be repeated: Only hereunto shall be annexed the most memorable passages that have happened since hee came to the Crown.

The Kingdome of *Portugall* having been possessed by three Kings of *Spaine*, successively from the yeare 1580. untill the year 1640. not full sixty years, according to the prophecy of St *Bernard*; for before *Philip* the second was received and sworn their King, it was *April*, 1581. whereas the present king of *Portugall*, Don *John* the fourth was proclaimed on the first of *December*, 1640. being then at *Villaviciosa* his Country-house; upon the fifth of the same Month, without any

pomp

pomp or guard, he entred into *Lisbon*, yet with ſo great ſecurity, as if he had been guarded with a moſt invincible Army; whereupon he ſaid, *That to be King and Soveraign of the Portugall Nation, there was no neeed off any other Guard or Armes then the hearts of the people.* So ſoon as it was known in *Lisbon* that the King was arrived, the concourſe of People was ſo great before the Palace, and the joy ſo extreme, that for a time they ſeemed to be tranſported out of themſelves, ſome leaping, others dancing, ſome kiſſing the Kings hand, others throwing themſelves down at his Foot; all ſhouting and crying, *Viva viva el Rey Dom Joam el quarto noſſo Senhor*; God ſave the king D. *Johm* the fourth, our Soveraigne Lord. That Evening all the Cannons were diſcharged, and ſo many Fireworks and Lights, that the Night was turned into Day, whereat a Spaniſh Gentleman ſaid, *Es poſsible que ſe quita un Reyno a el Rey* D Felipe *con ſolas Luminarias y vivas ſin mas exercito in poder. Gran ſenal y efeto ſin duda del braz de Dios todo poderoſo.* Is it poſſible that

king

king *Philip* ſhould be deprived of a whole kingdome with only Lights and Fire-works without a powerfull Army. Certainly this is an evident token of the Almighties power.

Upon the fifteenth following was the King ſolemnly crowned, in the great place before his Palace, upon a Theater, wheron was raiſed a great Scaffold, and upon that a leſſer, whereon was placed three ſteps higher a Chaire of State under a Canopy all covered over with cloth of Gold; about Midday came forth his Majeſty in a Suit of Cheſnut-coloured Velvet embroidered with Gold and Buttons of Diamonds; about his Neck a Collar of great value, whereunto hung the habit of the chief order of Knighthood, called, *El Orden de Chriſto*; He was girded with a gilt Sword; his Robe was cloth of Gold lined with White, wrought with Gold flowers; his Train was born up by the Lord Chamberlain D. *John Roderiguez*; before his Majeſty was the Sword borne by D. *Francis de Mello* Marquis of *Ferreira* high Conſtable of the kingdome; and

and before him the kings Banner displayed by *Fernando Telles de Meneſes* as knight Marſhall, and before him the Marquis of *Govea* D. *Manrique de Sylva* Steward of the kings Houſe, with all the Grandees, Nobility and Gentry; before all went *Portugall* king at Arms, with the Heralds, Purſevants, &c.

His Majeſty being ſate in his Chaire with a Cryſtall Scepter in his right Hand, whereon ſtood the high Conſtable; and behind the Chair the Lord Chamberlain: There was placed before him a Table covered with cloth of Gold, with a Cuſhion thereon, and upon the cuſhion a Croſs of Gold with a Miſſall; then the Archbiſhops of *Lisbon* and *Braga*, with the Inquiſitor-Generall, kneeling down upon a Cuſhion, made his Oath to the kingdome as followeth:

WE ſwear and promiſe by the grace of God, to Rule and Govern you well and juſtly, and to adminiſter unto you Juſtice as far

as

Humane frailty will permit; to maintain unto you your Customes, Priviledges, and Liberties granted unto you by the Kings our Predeffors. So God help Us, and this his holy Gospel.

After this taken by the King, the three Estates, Clergy, Nobility and Commons swore Allegiance to his Majesty in these words; One for every Estate said:

I Swear by this holy Gospell of God toucht corporally with my Hand, that I receive for our King and lawfull Soveraign, the High and Mighty King Don John *the Fourth our Soveraigne, and doe Homage unto him according to the use and custome of his Kingdome.*

This Ceremony being past, *Francis de Lu-*

Lucena, Secretary of State, ſtanding in the middle of the Scaffold, with a lowd voyce declared, That his Majeſty accepted the Oath and Homage which they had made. Then the *King* at Arms having cried *O yez* thrice, *Ferdinando Telles de Meneſes*, knight Marſhal, with a lowd voyce ſaid, *Royal, Royal, Royal, for the high and mighty Lord King Iohn the fourth our Soveraigne*; and the Heralds with all the people ecchoed, *Royal, Royal, Royal*: Then all the Drummes, Trumpets and Fifes ſounding, his Majeſty came off the Theater, and mounting on Horſe-back, rode under a moſt rich Cloth of State towards the great Church, with all his Grandees and Nobles before him bare headed on foot. By the way in a great open place were preſented unto the *King*, together with an eloquent Harangue, the keyes of the Citie; which being returned, his Majeſty rode forward with incredible acclamations and applauſe, the Ladies out of the Windowes throwing down Flowers and ſweet Waters upon their heads with a thouſand benedictions,

&c.

&c. In this pomp his Majesty was received at the Cathedral Church by the Archbishop in his *Pontificalibus*; whence (his devotions being ended) he returned to his Palace with the like solemn magnificence.

The kingdome of *Portugall* being thus established, care was taken to give timely notice hereof to all places under their subjection in all parts of the world, so that not long after the King was with unexpressible joy proclaimed in the Island *Madera*, in *Porto Santo*, in *Mazagan* and *Aer* upon the coast of *Africa*, in the Island of St *Michael*, in the kingdome of *Angola*, in the *Tercera* Islands, (although the Governor there made some resistance at first) in *Brasile*, in all the *East Indies*, and as far as *China*.

On the 8 of *January* following, with the like pompous solemnity the three Estates took an oath to the Prince in these words: *We acknowledge and receive for our true and Naturall Prince, the high and excellent Prince D.* Theodosio, *Son, Heir, and successor of our soveraign Lord the King*

King, and as his true and natural subjects and vassals, we doe him homage in the hand of the King; and after the death of our sovereign Lord the King, we will acknowledge and receive him for our true and natural King and Soveraign of those kingdomes of Portugal *and* Algarbe, *and beyond sea in* Africa, *Lord of* Guine, *of the Conquests, Navigations, and Commerce in* Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia, India, &c. *we will obey his Commands and Decrees in all and through all both high and low, we will make war and maintain peace with all those that his Highness shal command us. And all this we sweare to God upon the holy Crosse, and the holy Gospel.*

Next day the *King* being placed on his Royal Throne, there was an Assembly of the three estates in their rich Robes, where D. *Emanuel de Acugna*, Bishop of *Elvas*, made a most eloquent speech, the substance whereof was, That one of the first Laws of Nature was, the uniting of men together, from whence Cities and kingdomes had their original, and by which they after defended themselves in

warres,

warres, and maintained themſelves in peace; that for this cauſe his Majeſty had called this Aſſembly to conſult for the better ſervice of God, defence in warre, and government in peace, that there could be no ſervice of God without union in Religion, no defence without union amongſt Men, no Regular government without union of Councels: That his Majeſty did expect to be informed by his loyal ſubjects, what was for the good of the State; That they were to render thankes to the Almighty, who had given them a *King* that would govern by the known Laws: That his Majeſty did not eſteem thoſe Tributes lawful that were paid with tears, and therefore did from his preſent take off from his ſubjects all tributes that ever have been impoſed by the kings of *Caſtile*; becauſe his Majeſty will not reign over our goods, nor over our heads, nor over our priviledges, but over our hearts, hoping that you will find out a more ſweet expedient to defend your Countrey againſt your potent enemy, who threatneth to make us all ſlaves,

and

and to deſtroy and annihilate our Nation. Let us therefore conſidering his Majeſties goodneſſe, and our own honour, manifeſt at once unto the whole world, that *as never ſubjects had ſuch a gracious king, ſo never king had ſuch loyal ſubjects.*

Then ſtanding up the moſt ancient officer of the Chamber of *Lisbon*, in the name of the three Eſtates (who all ſtood up likewiſe) returned humble thanks to his Majeſty for his gracious bounty, profeſſing withall, that they did not onely offer up their goods, but conſecrate their lives to his Majeſties ſervice, that his Majeſty might freely diſpoſe of the one and the other to his ſervice, according to his pleaſure, &c.

In purſuance whereof they voted, that two millions ſhould be preſently levyed by the kingdome; but his Majeſty not being willing that any money ſhould be impoſed upon the ſubject as a tax, all men ſtrove who ſhould advance moſt freely, ſo that in few dayes there were brought in 4 millions of gold, not to pay ſouldiers (for all offered their ſervice to purſue the war gratis

gratis at their own charges) but to maintain the ſplendor of the King and Kingdom.

The next reſolution of this Aſſembly was to diſpatch Ambaſſadors to all States of Chriſtendom to enter into confederations for the better eſtabliſhment of the Kingdom, and reputation of the King.

In the firſt place his Majeſty conſideing how much it did import to correſpond with *Catalonia*, that ſo they might joyntly not only defend themſelves, but alſo moleſt *Caſtile*, which being as it were between the two arms of *Portugal* and *Catalonia*, muſt needs be eaſily incommodated by them both at Sea and Land; hither was ſent Ambaſſador Father *Ignatius Maſcarenas* a Jeſuit, with another Father of the ſame Order, to offer them all aſſiſtance and ſupplies for their maintenance and defence againſt the Catholick King, which Ambaſſy did ſo incredibly joyce and encourage the *Catalonians*, that the very next day they obtained a moſt ſignal victory by couragiouſly defending themſelves againſt the *Spaniſh*

Army of 25000. men under the conduct of the Marquiſs *de los Veles.*

The next was a moſt ſolemn Ambaſſage to the moſt Chriſtian King *Lewis* 13. for which high employment were choſen two perſonages of great worth, D. *Franciſco de Mello* and D. *Antonio Coello de Caravallio*, the one for his exquiſite judgment and experience in State affairs, and the other for his noble ſpirit and eminent knowledg in the Civil Law, moſt fit to undertake ſo important a charge. Theſe two perſonages attended with a magnificent train landed at *Rochel*, and upon the 15 of *March* made a moſt ſolemn entrance into *Paris*, being met and conducted by 134. Coaches, beſides much Nobility on Horſeback unto the Palace appointed for Extraordinary Ambaſſadors, where they were entertained in a ſumptuous manner at the Kings charges, from thence were they carried by the Duke of *Chevreuſe* and the Count of *Brulon* in the Kings Coaches unto his Majeſty then at St *Germains* to receive their firſt Audience, which was performed with extraordinary reſpect, ſo upon

upon the Ambaſſadors entrance into the preſence chamber his Majeſty roſe out of his Chair and came forward three ſteps to receive them, nor would the King ſuffer them to deliver their Ambaſſy vncovered, or to kiſs his hand at their departure, but inſteed thereof embraced them in his arms with a chearfull countenance, promiſing them all the aſſiſtance that lay in his power: From the Kings preſence they were conducted to a Dinner provided for them, and after that to the Lodgings of the Queen, who ſitting in a chair without ames roſe up, and coming forward two r three ſteps received them moſt courteouſly, not permitting them to ſpeak untill ey were covered: Amongſt other diſourſe, D. *Franciſco de Mello* told her ajeſty, that he feared his Embaſſy would ot be acceptable, for that his Maſter ad deprived her brother of one of his ingdoms, whereto her Majeſty replyd, hat *although ſhe was ſiſter to the* King *of* pain, *yet ſhe was wife to the* King *of* rance, and thereupon began to ſpeak paniſh, which the Ambaſſador obſer-

ving, demanded wherefore her Majesty had not vouchsafed them that favour sooner, it being a language better understood by them: the Queen answered, for fear they should be daunted to hear her speak Spanish; the Ambassador to improve the jest replyd, *Como a tam grande Senora, si, pero como a Castillana, no. It was true considering her greatness, but not her Countrey*, whereat her Majesty smiling went on promising them all favour, and wishing many happy dayes to King *John* and the Prince his son: thus having delivered to her Majesty a Letter from the Queen of *Portugal*, they took leave to go visit the most Eminent Cardinal *Richelieu*, who being advertised of their coming, came forward to the third chamber to meet them, and there received them with expressions of great affection, after which he conducted them into his own Chamber, where all three being sate, his Eminence (a personage for his most admirable abilities worthy to live many ages) discovered divers affairs of importance to the Ambassadors, and they on

the other side made his Eminence understand how highly it imported that the two Crowns of *France* and *Portugal* should be united by an indissoluble league and amity, considering that the primary and principal aim of the house of *Austria* (whose branches were spread over *Europe*) was not only to be the greatest, but the only Monarch of Christendom, for which end it never made scruple to usurp Kingdoms and States upon the weakest pretences imaginable, as have appeared in the Kingdoms of *Naples*, *Sicily* and *Navarre*, the Dutchy of *Milan*, and several other States more lately in *Germany*, by seizing upon the *Valtelline*, that so (being Master of that passage) he may upon any opportunity lead an Army of high *Germans* into *Italy*. Moreover considering the vast power and interest this Family hath, not only in all the other States of *Italy* and *Germany*, and in the Low Countries, but also in almost all *America*; it must be confessed that they have a large foundation of their imaginary universal Monarchy, yet no one thing gave them

ſo great hopes as the poſſeſſion of *Portugal*: Firſt becauſe by the addition of that Kingdom, they became abſolute Maſters not only of all *Spain*, but of all the *Eaſt Indies*, of all the Eaſtern Trade, of *Ethiopia*, *Perſia*, *Arabia*, *China*, *Iapan*, and all that incredible wealth that was raiſed out of the *Portugal* Traffique, whereby the Auſtrian greatneſs (if not their Monarchy) was principally ſuſtained, therefore that it much concerned all States to endeavour not only to put a ſtop to the growth of that monſtrous tree, but to cut off ſome arms thereof that it may the leſs damnify and annoy the leſſer trees that grow by it: that to do this none was more concerned or more able then the Kingdom of *Frante* united with the Kingdom of *Portugal*, which having bin reputed the right arm (as *Catalonia* was the left) of that huge *Auſtrian Coloſſus*, and now ſeparated from it and joyned with *France*, will be able to do as great ſervice againſt it, as ever it hath been forced to do for it, not only by aſſaulting the *Spaniard* at home in his own houſe

but

but by intercepting the Plate-Fleet which coming from the *West Indies*, must necessarily pass by the gates of their Enemies (the *Terceira* Islands) and so run a hazard to be lost, or else be at the charges of an extraordinary Convoy. Having thus discoursed with his Eminence of those and other weighty affairs, he was pleased to offer not only all the assistance of the most Christian King, but that he would disburse of his own for the Service of *Portugal*, that he would presently send thither a Fleet of twenty Sail with his Nephews Admiral and Ambassador extraordinary: whereupon the Ambassadors taking leave, they were accompanied by his Eminence as far as the stairs, which the Ambassadors endeavouring to hinder, the Cardinal told them that the Ambassadors of *Portugal* were to be treated with no less respect then those of the Emperor or Pope. Some few days after in the house of the Grand Chancellour, there was appointed a Junta of the Ambassadors with his Majesties Commissioners, together with the Secretary *Chavigny*, where

where was soon concluded a peace and league between the Crown of *France* and *Portugal*, and the Ambassadors with much courtesie and satisfaction dismissed.

It very much concerned the kingdome of *Portugall* to maintain amity and peace with the Crown of *England*, not only for the Navigation and Commerce of both States, but also for other particular ends in the present conjuncture of affairs, principally to break the good correspondency that was at present maintained between the Crowns of *Spain* and *England*: For this purpose in *March* 1641. were dispatcht for *England Don Antonio de Almada*, and Dr *Francisco de Andrada Leitão*, personages of great abilities, who arriving safe (in spite of the *Dunkerkers* that chased them) in *England*, were received with demonstrations of great courtesie (notwithstanding the earnest labouring of the *Spanish Resident* to the contrary.) It is true, that his Majesty of *England* was so tender of his honour and conscience, that he answered Dr *Antonio de Sosa*, Secretary to the Ambassadors sent before to make way,

way, that he would be first satisfied by what right and title his Master was made King of *Portugal*, before he would accept of the Ambassage. Whereupon the Secretary (being one of the most exquisite wits of this age) in the space of twenty four hours, drew up and presented to his Majesty a writing, which declared at large what here in substance ensueth.

Upon the death of King Henry *the Cardinall without issue, many pretended (together with the* Infanta Donna Catherine, *Dutchess of* Braganza, *and Grandmother to this present King) to the Crown of* Portugal, *but all their pretences wanting foundation, soon fell, except that of* Philip *the second, King of* Spain, *who propt up his with force.*

King Henry *was Uncle, equally neer to both, but with this difference,* Catherine *was the daughter of a son named* Edward, *and* Philip *was sonne of a daughter named* Isabella, *brother and sister to King* Henry.

King Philip *pleaded, that he being in equall degree with* Catherine, *was to be preferred for his Sex.*

Catherine

Catherine *replyed, That the constitution of that kingdom allowing females to succeed, and withall, the benefit of representation in all Inheritances, she representing* Edward *must exclude* Philip *by the very same right that her Father (if he were living) would exclude* Philips *mother.*

This conclusion is infallible in jure, *whereto* Philip *answered, That succession of kingdoms descending* jure sanguinis, *there was allowed no representation.*

Catherine *destroyed that foundation, alledging, That the succession by the death of the last King, was derived* jure hæreditario, & non sanguinis, *because the succession of Kingdomes was to be regulated by that ancient way whereby all things descended by inheritance. The other way of succession being not known until later Ages, nor ever practised either in* Spain *or* Portugal *in such cases.*

Briefly, in behalf of Catherine *it was urged (which by the* Castilians *can never be denied or answered) that she was no stranger, but a Native of the kingdom, to whom alone (according to the Laws of* Lamego) *the*

Crown

Crown of Portugal *can appertain.*

This is the ſimple Title of the Houſe of *Braganza*, againſt which the *Caſtilians* have forged a thouſand Titles for the Houſe of *Auſtria*, as being the tenth or twentieth Grandchild of ſuch a King, or ſuch a Prince, &c. which if ſufficient Title againſt the next allies, certainly the King of *Caſtile* is not onely King of *Portugal*, but all *Europe* (for there is ſcarce a Prince from whom he is not deſcended) and happily this is the ground whereon he builds his hopes to be univerſal Monarch, unleſs perchance he may eſteem himſelfe ſo by *Will* from *Adam*, as ſome have imagined.

When the King had received and deliberated upon the writing, he gave order that they ſhould be conducted to *London* with all ſolemnity convenient, & diſpoſed of in a Palace ready prepared for them; after which with great ceremony they received audience of his Majeſty in a moſt ſtately fair Hall, where his Majeſty was placed on a Throne raiſed two ſteps, on each ſide Latices, within which ſtood his Nobles;

Nobles; at the Ambassadors entrance, as they made their reverence, the King uncovered himself and would not be covered untill the Ambassadors were so too. To the Proposals made by *Don Antonio de Almida*, the King answered he should be very glad to find out a way to be friend to the King of *Portugal*, and to renew the antient amity of the two Crowns without breaking with *Spain*.

Some days following the Ambassadors went to visit the Queen, who being placed under a cloath of State (upon the entrance of the Ambassadors) rose up and came forward down as far as the Carpet extended, making a low reverence at all three times, that the Ambassadors bowed, and being come neerer, her Majesty made them be covered; then uncovering themselves again, they spake with their hats in their hands; which ended, the Queen told them, that she much desired to keep strait amity with her Majesty the Queen of Portugall, &c.

Don Alonso de Cardenas, Ambassador Ordinary in the Court of *England* for the

King

King of *Spain*, laboured ſtill by friends, by moneys, by promiſes even to to the reſtitution of the Palatinate; ſo that the peace might not be made with *Portugal*, but in vain, for upon the 13 of *June* 1641 the peace was concluded.

The Commerce and correſpondence that have always been between the kingdom of *Portugal* and *Denmark*, induced King *John* to ſend Ambaſſadors thither; but the greater correſpondence with the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and ſome dependence upon the Emperour, hindred the reception of that Ambaſſage; yet the King, and all the principal of the kingdom, deſiring not to break with Portugal, gave all other ſatisfaction poſſible by extraordinary courteſies and reſpect to the Ambaſſadors, who from thence went into *Swethland*, where they were received with much ſolemnity and rejoycing by the whole kingdome. Their reception at the young Queens Court at *Stockholm*, was very magnificent, where a league was ſoon concluded, and the Ambaſſadors diſmiſſed (as the manner is there) with chains of Gold,

Gold, and her Majesties portrait in a Medall of Gold. With the like readiness did the States of the *Low-Countries* receive the Ambassage brought thither by that worthy personage, *Tristano de Mendoza Hurtada*, and a Truce of ten years made with Portugal; not a peace because the *Hollander* having conquered many places in *Brasil*, *Angola*, &c. whilst those countries were under the King of *Spain*, that neither side might be prejudiced, the King of *Portugal* would not approve of the conquests, because they were places depending on the Crown of *Portugal*; nor could the States promise restitution, because they now belonged to their *West Indy* Company, who since have often violated the Articles of this Truce, to the great dishonor of the States, to whom (so long as they neglect to punish the transgressors of their own Capitulations) no State will treat or trust for the future, seeing them so shamefully break their word without the least occasion given.

It was long debated in the Court of *Portugal*, whether an Ambassage should be

be ſent to his Holineſs at *Rome*, or elſe a more opportune conjuncture of time expected. Some were of opinion that an Ambaſſage was to be ſent thither without further delay, becauſe thereby they clearly teſtifying their duty and reſpect to his Holineſs, as he was Head of the Catholick Church, *Portugal* ſhould gain his good favour, and an acknowledgement that his Majeſty *Don John* was rightfull King of Portugall, which would be of very much importance to the affairs of the Kingdom.

But theſe conſiderations ſeemed to others rather things deſirable then feaſable. Firſt, becauſe the King of *Spain* was at preſent powerful at *Rome* to oppoſe the reception of their Ambaſſador. Secondly, becauſe the Pope, although he was never in heart a Spaniard, yet he would never yeeld to ſhew himſelfe an enemy to the Catholick King. Moreover, the Spaniard cunningly fomenting the opinion which all the world had entertained, That his Holineſs did in all things incline to the French intereſt, would from ſuch a recep-

tion

tion draw as much as they could ever ask or desire; for this cause the Pope (that he might not seem their enemy) alwayes granted them whatever they demanded: Therefore it was alledged, That it would be better first to sound the mind and inclinations of his Holiness, then to run the hazard of some disgrace and afront to his Majesty and the whole Nation. And in case the Pope should resolve not to receive the Ambassage, to whom could they appeal for the injury done to the Crown? We see many Popes so bewitched with the interest of their own families, as to give occasion to the world to believe, that their aim is not what is absolutly the best, but what is best for themselves. An example hereof we have in Pope *Gregory* the thirteenth, so affectionate to the kingdom of Portugal at first, that he imployed the utmost of his power to hinder King *Philip* the second from usurping it; yet shortly after, for the interest of his own family, approved all that was done by the same King. Who hath more to give, or at least to promise, then the Catholick King?

Therefore in any buſineſs of competition, he muſt neceſſarily have the advantage againſt all others.

Nevertheleſs the *French* promiſing their aſſiſtance at *Rome*, and their interceſſion with his holineſs, it was at length reſolved by the major part, that an Ambaſſage ſhould be ſpeedily ſent to *Rome*.

His Majeſty hereupon made choyce of *D. Michael de Portogallo*, ſon to Count *Vimioſo* of the blood Royall, Biſhop of *Lamego*, and *Pantaleone Rodriguez* Biſhop of *Elvas*, perſonages of abilities ſuitable to ſo high an employment. Upon the newes of their landing in *Italy*, the *Spaniards* in *Rome* on the one ſide, provided to oppoſe their entrance, at leaſt hinder their reception; the *French*, *Portugals* and *Catalonians* on the other ſide, reſolved to venture their lives in the Cauſe: His Holines fearing a petty war ſhould be kindled in his own boſome, and the diſhonor that would accrue to him in caſe that the perſon of an Ambaſſador ſhould be violated as it were in his own houſe, gave order to all his Officers & Guards to prevent al in-

tended violences. Whereupon the *Spaniard* openly protested, that if his Holiness received the *Portugal* Ambassador, they with their Ambassadors, would immediatly leave *Rome*. Notwithstanding all oppositions, in *Novem.* 1641, the two *Portugal* Ambassadors being met by divers Cardinals, Princes and Cavaliers well armed, entred into *Rome*, and were conducted to the palace of the *French* Ambassador, who with much courtesie received them at his gate, always giving them the precedence.

Hereupon the *Spanish* Ambassadors, the *Marquess de los Velos*, & *D. John Chiumacero*, scattered abroad their *Manifesto*, wherin they labored to prove that his Holiness ought not to receive the Ambassadors of the Duke of *Braganza* (as they stiled him) First, because he was a tyrant and usurper of a kingdom that had been in the quiet possession of the Catholick kings the space of sixty years: Secondly, because the Duke was a Rebell, and a perjured person, having before sworn allegeance to the Catholick King: Thirdly, tha

that the reception of these Ambassadors would be very much prejudiciall to the Catholick King, by giving encouragement to others to attempt the like Rebellions, &c.

The Ambassadors in the mean time lost no time in endeavouring by themselves, and by the *French* Ambassadour (who had expresse order for the same from his master) to incline his Holiness to admit their Ambassage; but his Holiness, who had ever shewed himself very timerous to give any disgust to the *Spaniard*, lest they should take occasion to do his Holiness a displeasure, or revenge themselves hereafter upon his Nephews, resolved to refuse the Ambassage, pretending certain violations of the Church Rites in *Portugal*, and that he was much unsatisfied in their King, for his detaining in prison the Archbishop of *Braga*, and other Ecclesiasticall persons, although his Majesty had most just cause so to doe, as shall hereafter appeare. So soon as the *Spaniards* understood this resolution of his Holiness, (whilst the *Portu-*

gals were labouring to prove their cauſe by Declarations, Allegations, and Argu-ments, as well Political as Legal) they reſolved to make a quick diſpatch of the buſineſs, and for that purpoſe had drawn together above two hundred *Banditi* with intent o ſeize upon the Biſhop of *Lamego*, and carry him away to *Naples*, as they had done the Prince of *Sans*, who was there put to death: but the *Marques de los Veles* was underſtood by ſome of his ſervants, that it would be better taken to give the *Portugal* Ambaſſadors ſome high affront upon ſome encounter in the ſtreets, which being communicated to the reſt of the Nation, (whereof there are always many in *Rome*) ſome to obtain diſpenſations of marriage, others to get ſpiritual livings) they flocked to the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſadors Palace well provided of Arms and (that they might not be looked on as Souldiers) went under the name of Foot-men to the Marqueſs, whereof the Pope taking ſpeciall notice, made it known to the Marqueſs that theſe proceedings in a peaceable Citie, were much diſtaſted, and

at the ſame time ſent a Meſſenger to aſſure the Biſhop of *Lamego* that he ſhould not fear any thing, for that upon the word of his Holineſs, he ſhould walk the ſtreets untouch't: yet upon the 20 of *Auguſt* 1642, the Biſhop going to viſit the *French* Ambaſſador, was followed by a Spy of the Márqueſs to ſee whither he went; which being obſerved by ſome of the Biſhops ſtinue, they ſent a counter-ſpy to ſee hat they did at the Marqueſs Houſe; nd finding there great preparation of oaches and Men, news thereof was rought to the *French* Ambaſſador, hereupon the *French*, *Portugals*, and *Catalonians* were ſoon aſſembled with their iſtols and Firelocks to convoy home the iſhop, who by the way after Sun ſet as met by the Marqueſs guarded with bove ſixty Footmen and eight Coaches, ll of Captains and Officers called hither om *Naples*, beſides divers oth rs, and bjects of that Crown. So ſoon as they pied the Biſhops Coach, the *Spaniards* ied aloud, *Si fermaſſero all' Ambaſciatore Spagna*, that they ſhould ſtop for the

Ambaſſador of *Spain*, whereto the *Portugals* anſwered, *che ſi fermaſſero loro*, that they ſhould ſtop: whereupon all leaped out of their Coaches with their naked ſwords, and making a ſtand, diſcharged one Gun, which was followed by both ſides with a moſt gallant volley of ſhot. There were ſlain on the *Portugal* part, a Knight of *Malta*, and one Lacky that belonged to the *French* Ambaſſador, together with one *Italian* and a *Portugal* Page, beſides divers wounded. On the *Spaniſh* part there were eight ſlain in the place, and about 20 wounded, the Marqueſs leaving his Coach and Horſes dead, crept forth not by the Boot, but behind the Coach between the two wheels, and fled into the next ſhop without his hat, without any colour in his face, or ſpirit in his body, and from thence was carried to the Palace of the *Spaniſh* Cardinal *Alborno*z, his Coach ſtanding upon the place till the next day. The Biſhop of *Lamego* went back to the houſe of the *French* Ambaſſador, and thence to his own Houſe. His Holineſs much diſquieted at theſe inſolencies

cies commanded a guard of Souldiers to be presently put upon the house both of the Marquiss and the Bishop, who not long after was by the King of *Portugal* called home, after he had again pressed and urged the Pope (by a large memorial of the reasons wherefore he ought to be received) and had been again refused.

About this time was with much artifice contrived and most shamefully effected the imprisonment of that most gallant Prince, the Infante *Edward*, called by the Portugals *Don Duarte* brother to the King now reigning, who for divers years (before his brother had any thoughts of a Crown) had served the Emperor in his Wars with eminent gallantry, and as eminent success. Upon the newes of the revolt of *Portugal*, this Prince was in the Emperors service, being resolved there to continue untill he was betrayed by *Don Francisco de Mello* a *Portugal* then Ambassador in the Emperors Court for the Catholick King, who notwithstanding all his obligations to the house of *Braganza*, yet with intent to build his fortunes upon

their

their ruine, moſt earneſtly ſollicites the Emperor to ſeize upon his perſon and deliver him up to the King of *Spain*, alleadging how much it concerned the Intereſts of the Catholick King, that the perſon of *Don Duarte* ſhould be ſecured, and how much it behoved his Imperial Majeſty in this particular, to ſhew his affection to the Catholick King his brother, and to the whole houſe of *Auſtria*, ſhewing that this Prince was the main prop of the houſe of *Braganza*, that God had left this only remedy in the hands of the houſe of *Auſtria* whereby *Portugal* may be reduced to obedience, that it would be a great error not to make uſe of this opportunity, that if he ſhould eſcape out of their hands, he might by his great inſight in Warlick affairs aſſiſt his brother, and thereby much infeſt the Catholick King.

The Emperor having heard this diſcourſe of *Mello*, was at firſt ſo farr from being perſwaded, that he anſwered him, he abhorred the breach of publick Faith, and the violation of Hoſpitality, that this would be againſt the Liberties of the Empire,

Empire, and againſt his own honor to imprison a Prince for no fault; but on the contrary, that had deſerved ſo well of the Empire, and to whom his Majeſty confeſſed himſelf very much obliged.

The Arch-Duke *Leopold*, brother to the Emperor, did ſo farr deteſt the motion, that he ſaid he waſht his hands of ſo foule and ſhamefull an act, yet *Mello* not at all diſcouraged purſues his deſign, corrupting with ſums of money the Count of *Tratmanſdorff*, and ſome other penſioners to the Crown of *Spain*; but they at length aſhamed of the imployment, *Mello* reſolves upon a more ſubtil invention, which was to perſwade the Emperor to hearken to one Father *Diego de Quiroga*, who of a Souldier turned Monk, and was now Confeſſor to the Empreſs; this Father being wont to give his opinion of ſuch actions as theſe according to the rules of Intereſt of State, would perſwade the Emperor not only that with good conſcience he might ſecure the perſon of *Don Duarte*, but that for divirs reaſons of State he ought to do it: His

Imperial

Imperial Majesty at first very unsatisfied in the business, was resolved not to do it, but by the importunity of *Mello* and the ghostly perswasions of *Quiroga*, he was at length induced to alter his resolution, and to give order to D. *Lewes Gonzaga* that he should go to *Leipen* the Princes quarters, and to summon him to *Ratisbon*: in the mean time to prevent the ill impression that this would cause in the minds of all men of honor and honesty; it was reported abroad that D. *Duarte* was fled for some misdemeanor, and thereupon proposal was made of sixteen thousand crowns to any man that could bring him alive or dead; of which the Prince being ignorant escaped very narrowly the hands of some of those people that went searching for him in hopes of the proposed reward; when he was com to *Ratisbon* he was cast into a vile prison appointed only for persons of mean quality, and all his Servants imprisoned, D. *de Francisco de Mello* not content herewith, now sollicites the Emperor afresh that he may be delivered into the Spaniards hands, and sent prisoner

prisoner to *Milain*, whereto his Majesty would not hearken, but on the contrary sent a message to D. *Duarte*, promising upon his word not to deliver him into the hands of the *Spaniard*, but to procure speedily his liberty. But his ill usage increasing, D. *Duarte* made all the means possible to get audience of the Emperor, which would never be granted, nor was it any wonder, for *there is no face more ugly or more terrible to the offender tehn the face offended*; hereupon the Infante made his protestation, calling God and man to witness the wrong and injurie done unto him by the Emperor, to whom he was neither subject by any obligation or birth, that when his brother was made King of *Portugal* he was in the Emperors service, wholly ignorant of any designe of his brothers, that if the King of *Spain* was offended, he might revenge himself upon the person offending that that business no way concerned the Emperor: All which particulars were acknowledged by his Imperial Majesty, by a messenger sent to *Don Duarte* in prison, assuring him again

that

that he ſhould not be delivered into the hands of his enemies, yet that his liberty could not be granted for ſome reaſons of State, whereupon D. *Franciſco de Soſa Coutigno* Ambaſſador extraordinary from *Portugal* to *Swethland* in the name of the King his Maſter, repreſented at large to the Diet at *Ratisbon* the whole proceeding, requiring juſtice and libirty for the Infante; But *nothing can prevail againſt Intereſt*, the effects of all Manifeſto's, Petitions and Interceſſions were that the Infante was removed from place to place, and ſent farther off where he had ſtill harder uſage, only the Emperor ſeemed yet immutable in his reſolution not to deliver him into the hands of the Spaniard untill the moſt powerfull means in this world to conquer all difficulties was uſed, which is money; for upon promiſe of forty thouſand crowns the Emperor (contrary to the immunities of the Empire, to the rules of hoſpitality, to the priviledge of free Princes, to the Law of Nations, and contrary to his word and promiſe ſo often reiterated) yeilded that the moſt innocent

nocent Prince ſhould be ſent whether the Catholick King ſhould think meet: ſo he was hurried away towards the State of *Milain* to remain priſoner in that Caſtle; by the way as he entred into the Spaniſh Territories he was received by the Count *de Siruela* the Governor of that ſtate, where the Commiſſary of the Emperor took his leav to return, to whom *D. Duarte* ſaid openly, *Tell thy Maſter that I am more ſorry that I have ſerved ſo unworthy a Prince, then to ſee my ſelf a priſoner ſold into the hands of my enemies, but that the juſt Judg of the World will one day ſuffer the like dealing towards his children, who are no more priwildged for being of the houſe of* Auſtria, *then my ſelf that am of the blood royal of* Portugal, *and that poſterity will judg of him and of me.*

The Emperor in his inſtructions to thoſe that convoyed the Infante, gave expreſs order that in caſe their priſoner made any attempt to eſcape, they ſhould kill him upon the place. Being arrived at *Milain*, he was clapt up in the priſon where all the Rogues and *Banditi* are

wont

to be kept, with a guard in the ſame chamber ſo rude that he could hardly take any ſleep.

Any man of honor would have been pierced to the very ſoul with this harſh treaty, how much more a Prince of ſo high blood, who knew himſelf deſcended from ſo many glorious Kings, and allyed to the greateſt Princes of *Europe*, for which cauſe the Kings ever treated the houſe of *Braganza* much different from the Grandees of *Spain*, giving them the reſpect due to ſoveraign Princes, in ſo much that *Philip* the ſecond who deſired to abaſe that Family, always received the Duke of *Braganza* under the ſame cloth of State within the Royal Curtain in all publick Aſſemblies, allowing him always a chair with a cuſhion, and as oft as he went to viſit his Majeſty, he would go to receive the Duke as farr as the middle of the chamber: Beſides, the Princes of this Family had always a guard of their own to wait upon them even in the Kings Court.

This then was the reward of that unfortunate

fortunate prince, for having left his Countrey, Kindred, Friends, Intereſt, for having ſerved the Emperour eight yeares at his own proper charges, for having ventured his life upon all occaſions with the formoſt, expecting no other pay then thanks, and no other recompence then honor.

Yet there wanted not ſome to defend the Emperour in this action, alledging that it was no new thing, for that *Charls* Duke of *Burgundy* had in the ſame manner delivered up the Count *de St. Paul* to the King of *France*, who put him to death; whereunto it was anſwered, That all the misfortune of that Prince is by *Philip de Comines*, and others, attributed to that foul fact, *Ex iſto tempore*, ſaith one, *nihil Carolo proſpere ſucceſsit, ſed calamitati acceſsit calamitas, donec victus ab Helvetiis ad Nanecium miſerrime trucidatus eſt.*

When D. *John* the preſent King of *Portugal*, had been fully informed how his brother was treated, he was reſolved to revenge himſelfe by Arms; but the *Caſtilians* beginning to make incurſions upon

all

all the borders of *Porougal*, diverting his thoughts, made him look neerer home to put the kingdome into a posture of Defence, to fortifie his chiefe Townes, and to train up all the people to the use of Arms.

The *Castilians* in the inroads that they made into *Portugal* laid all waste before them, spared neither sex nor age upon the taking of any place, which so inraged the *Portugals*, that to revenge themselves, they did the like in an incursion into *Galitia*.

During these extremities of Barbarisme upon the confines of the kingdome, there was wonderful tranquillity and unanimity at home; onely some few thought themselves so farre obliged to the Catholick King, as to re-establish him in his Throne, amongst whom D. *Sebastian de Matos* Archbishop of *Braga*, a creature of the *Count de Olivarez* was the principal, who at the beginning of the revolt opposed himself so much, that divers Gentlemen were once resolved to send him after *Vasconzellos*. This Prelat having imparted his

his deſigne to *D. Lewis de Meneſes* Marqueſs *de Villa Real*, an ambitious man, and to his ſonne the Duke *de Camigna*, both diſcontented becauſe they thought themſelvs not preferred according to their merits, perſwaded them that it was a moſt unworthy thing to ſuffer themſelves to be ſubject to a fellow-ſubject, but rather return to the obedience and loyalty of their ancient Soveraign, who is able to beſtow upon a deſerving man more in one day, then the Duke of *Braganza* in an hundred years, &c. Inſomuch that they were ſoon gained. Next, the Archbiſhop draws in D. *Auguſtine Manuele*, a man of noble blood, excellent parts, neceſſitous, and never yet employed in any buſineſs; all notable motives to make a man embrace deſperate deſignes. After him was aſſaulted *Pietro de Baeza*, an upſtart Chriſtian (as they call thoſe Chriſtians whoſe anceſtors were once Jewes:) this Gentleman famous for his vaſt riches and his great intimacy with that eminent Favourite, the Count *Olivarez*, was wont to ſay, That *Olivarez* favour would one day advance

him either to high honor or else to a high gallows; which proved precisely true, as will appear anon.

These, with some few other Conspirators, oft assembled themselves privatly to consider how their designs might be speedily put in execution; for which purpose some were of opinion, that many more were to be drawn into the plot: But then it was feared on the one side, that thereby the design might be discovered; on the other side that there was a necessity thereof, for that without communicating to others, the business rested onely in the *Idea*. Others advised that the assistance of the King of *Spain* was to be got in readiness; but that then the King of *Portugal* would make as great preparations, and so render that way difficult; yet some replied, that thereby the Spaniard by way of intelligence might be the more easily let in, but that seemed as difficult, because the whole *Militia* was in the hands of persons most trusty to the King. Another time they had thoughts of taking the King out of the way by some sudden violent

lent death, which by ſome more moderate was oppoſed, and that rather ſome way was to be invented to cauſe his Majeſty to renounce his title to the Crown, and to retire himſelf out of the danger repreſented unto him. In this wavering condition moſt of them inclined to a mediocrity, although the ſame in all eminent attempts is the very ſtepmother of good ſucceſs. Moderate reſolutions are the moſt of all pernitions where a deſigne is to begin with execution: Yet ſome more valorous and leſs wary then the reſt, were of opinion that they ſhould preſently ſet upon the the work, and leave the ſucceſſe to the diſpoſition of Fortune, inſomuch that of many Irons that were in the fire, none was yet hot.

Amongſt the conſpirators, divers of them (notwithſtanding his Majeſties expreſs prohibition) kept ſecret correſpondence with the Court at *Madrid* by the means of divers perſons much ſuſpected. The King of *Portugal* (who had alwayes an eye upon the Archbiſhop of *Braga*, and the Marqueſs *de Villa Real*, knowing their

diſaffection from the beginning) at length intercepts ſome of their Letters, wherein was diſcovered the names of the conſpirators, and the whole treaty; wherefore his Majeſty deſiring to ſecure all their perſons at once, without any noyſe, gave order that by ſound of Trumpet and Drum (as the cuſtome is) it ſhould be proclaimed, That his Majeſty intended to goe abroad forth of the Citie; whereupon all the Nobility (out of their great affection to his Majeſty) were ſoon aſſembled to wait upon him. When the King ſaw them all ready, he commanded firſt to call a Councell of State, where ſome of the conſpirators aſſiſted; being there ſate, he cauſed them all to be arreſted one by one without the leaſt diſturbance, which certainly could otherwiſe have been hardly prevented; for if the conſpiracy had been known before the perſons were in cuſtody, there would not have been ſo much danger of their eſcape, as to have been immediatly (without expecting the courſe of juſtice) torn in pieces by the people. Beſides, the wiſdome of his Majeſty would,

that

that by the usual forms of Justice their crime might be as manifest to the world as their punishment.

So soon as these were safe in prison, his Majesty proclaimed a pardon to all complices of this conspiracy that should come in within four days and confess their fault, but the diligence of the King had been so exquisite, that there was not one man left to take the benefit of that grace.

Not many days after, they were all solemnly arraigned, found guilty of high Treason, condemned and executed in manner following.

Upon the last of *August* 1641. the Marquis *de Villa real*, the Duke *de Camigna* his son, the Count *de Armamac* and *D. Augustin Manuele* were led along a Gallery made of purpose to the Scaffold, whereupon were built two stories one above another, upon the uppermost there were placed two chairs, upon the second story one chair, and upon the Skaffold it self another.

First was led forth the Marquis in a

long black baies cloak, and his ſervants in mourning, who after he had prayed for a good ſpace upon his knees, roſe up, and having made a long ſpeech, demanded if there were no hopes of pardon; upon which all the people cryed out, *let him die, let him die for a Traytor*, then the Executioner according to the manner, with a loud voice proclaimed, *This is the Juſtice that the King our Soveraign Lord commands to be executed upon the perſon of* Don Lewes de Meneſes *ſometime Marquiſs of* Villa Real, *that his throat be cut as a Traytor to his Majeſty, Nobility, and people of this Kingdom, that for his crime his goods be confiſcated, and his memory baniſhed out of the world.* Whereat all the people cryed *Juſtice*, which the Marquiſs hearing, with much gravity demanded pardon of all the ſpectators, deſiring them to aſſiſt him with their prayers to God for a pardon of this and all his other ſins, then turning to a father Jeſuit his Confeſſor, prayed him that in his behalf he would preſent himſelf at his Majeſties feet, and beſeech him out of his goodneſs that he would

would vouchsafe to forgive him this hainous offence committed against him and the whole Kingdom: after which, sitting down in the chair, his arms and legs were tied to the arms and legs of the chair, then leaning his head over the back of the chair, the Executioner with a knife cut his throat, after covering him with a black silk.

In the same manner upon the same Skaffold appeared his son the Duke of *Aveiro*, attended with all his servants in mourning: passing by his fathers corps, he kneeled down and several times kissed his feet, begging of the people the suffrage of one Pater noster for his fathers soul; then sitting down in the other chair after the proclamation of the Executioner, received the same punishment. The Judges would have had both their necks to be cut behind, but his Majesty would not give way thereunto, being a punishment too ignominious in *Portugal* for persons of their quality.

After these appeared the Count of *Armamar* attended with one only servant, who

who in the chair placed in the lower ſtory received the ſame puniſhment: as alſo *D. Auguſtin Manuele* upon the ſkaffold below.

The ſame day *Pietro de Baeza*, and one *Melchior Correa de Franca* being drawn at an horſe tail to the place of execution, were hanged upon a gallowes extraordinary high.

Upon a lower gallowes in the ſame place were hanged *Diego de Brito Nabo*, and *Antonio Valente*: the quarters of theſe four laſt mentioned were hung up at the gates of the City, and their heads ſet up near the frontiers of the Kingdom.

In *September* following, for the ſame crime, were likewiſe executed, *Antonio Cogamigno*, and *Antonio Correa*, the later of which, all the time of his impriſonment was an example of penitence, feeding only upon bread and water, and whipping himſelf every day, with continual prayers to God for pardon of that and his other ſins.

The Archbiſhop of *Braga*, the Biſhop of *Martiria*, and the Biſhop of *Malacca*,

and

and Fryer *Emanuel de Macedo* (although they were complices in the same conspiracy, yet because they were Ecclesiastical persons) were not put to death as they deserved, but reserved in prison untill the Popes pleasure were known concerning them.

The Archbishop during his imprisonment, did oft acknowledg his offence by Letters to his Majesty, desiring that himself might suffer, so that the others might be spared, in regard that what they had done was rather in obedience to him, then ill will to his Majesty. Upon his death-bed in prison (which happened about three years after the fact committed) he gave order that so soon as he was dead, his last Will and Testament should be carried to the King, wherein he besought his Majesty that he would vouchsafe of his goodness to pardon him the Treason committed by him against his Majesty and his native Country, and that he would let his body be buried without the Church of any parish of *Lisbon*, without any inscription or tombe-stone, that so there might

might remain no memory of a man that hadbeen a Traytor to his King and to his Country. A good example of Christian humility, and of admonition to others not to meddle with the like affairs; for attempts of this nature are like hot irons, which insteed of heating, scorch the hands of those that handle them. This so exemplary punishment and rigorous justice inflicted upon the forenamed delinquents, did not only establish the Kingdom, and secure the Family and Person of the King, but also strook a terror into all the Kings Enemies (if there were any left) and excited the Kings friends to love him and watch over him the more diligently.

The mutual incursions upon the frontiers between the *Castillians* and *Portugals* still continued with great animosity and violence.

About this time (although there was a truce concluded, between *Portugal* and *Holland* as afore expressed, and a great Navy sent from *Holland* to assist the *Portugal* against the *Spaniard*) yet there passed

sed high acts of hostility between the two Nations in *Africa* and *America* beyond the Line; for the *Hollanders* seeing the disunion of *Portugal* from *Castile*, made all possible haste to finish the conquest of those parts before a perfect peace should be concluded with *Portugal*, that so in the Treaty they might pretend reason that all things should continue in the state they were then found: to this end during all quiet and peaceable commerce between the two Nations in the Kingdom of *Angola*, the *Hollander* surprised the *Portugals* that were Governors of the place, killing divers and robbing all of the great wealth there found, of which perfidiousnesse, and of the barbarous usage towards the prisoners there taken, complaint was made to the States at the *Hague*, but without any satisfaction.

In the mean time the Catholick King was very sollicitous for the recovery of *Portugal*; for the effecting whereof, he did not consult only with his greatest Statists at home, but also with those abroad, from

one

one of whom he received this ensuing Letter

By the Letter which your Majesty was pleased to write unto me on the 6 of March *last, I am commanded to deliver my advice touching the best expedient for the recovery of* Portugal. *Sir, the Clemency used by King* Philip *the second, your Majesties Grandfather towards the Kingdom of* Portugal, *was a fatal presage of the present calamities, and future destruction not only of* Spain, *but the whole Spanish Monarchy, because that Kingdom was only in name, but never really Conquered, remaining rich and abundant with the same, if not greater priviledges then before. The Grandees and Nobles at home, the people not at all crushed, and (which is more then all) the Government in the hands of natives, and all his Majesties other Subjects excluded from all places of power, honor or profit. Sir, the holy Scripture which is the mirror and rule of our actions, teacheth that when* Salmanasar *conquered the Kingdom of* Israel, *he did carry away not only the Royal Family, but*

but transported all the Nobility and People into divers Provinces of his own kingdoms, and into the new Conquests sent new inhabitants; yet the Israelites were never such inveterate enemies to the Assyrians, as the Portugals with Divellish madnesse have shewed themselves against the interest and conveniences of this Monarchy.

Moreover, in the same Scripture it is read, That Nebuchadonosor having conquered Jerusalem, transplanted all that he found in that kingdom, leaving onely a few miserable inconsiderable people to remain there.

So Athalia Queen of Judah, saw no other way to preserve a kingdom newly conquered, but by extinguishing all the generation upon whom the Jews could cast their eyes in hopes of revolt.

And Jehu King elected by God, extinguisht all the family of Ahab, together with all his dependents, friends, and acquaintance, not sparing so much as the Priests.

These, Sir, are the Rules that the holy Scripture teacheth to be practised upon the Families and People that abhor the dominion

of

of their own Soveraignes.

It was, Sir, very fatall to stand expecting and hoping for better times and opportunities for the securing of Portugal.

In the year 1638. observing the ill affection of that Nation, my advice was, that without any delay that kingdome was to be secured by force of Armes: others were of the same judgement, but Fate would have it that (for fear of new troubles) by delayes way should be made for a Rebellion, then which there could not have been a greater, although that form of Government which was expedient for the Spanish Monarchy, and was alwayes held necessary for preserving that Crown, had been put in execution with the greatest violence imaginable.

But when a Jewel is gone, the main inquiry should be by what means it may be found again, not how it came to be lost.

The first means then of recovering that Crown, may be (what your Majesties Grandfather made use of) to buy your rights of your own subjects by Gifts and Promises, wherein your Majesty is to be as prodigall as the Portugals are insolent in expecting and demanding

ding; and indeed experience teacheth, that that Nation is so addicted to their own interest, that more may be effected this way then by a powerfull Army; to him will they be subject who wil give most, or from whom most can be expected; herein prodigality wil be good husbandry: For when Portugal shal be returned to the obedience of your Majesty, all that wealth which hath been bestowed amongst them, wil return likewise.

The second means is by force of Armes; but this wil be difficult at present by reason of the severall engagements of this Monarchy elsewhere. I suppose, Sir, that in case Portugal should be conquered by force, all their conquests in the Indies, &c. wil remain in their hands; for thither wil they all fly, and from thence they wil be alwayes ready to assist our enemies: wherefore it would be very expedient for your Majesties service, that a Truce were first made with the Hollanders upon condition that they make warre upon the Portugal in the Indies, and have whatever they can conquer: Whence will arise this commodity, that they will want the wealth of their conquests; your Majesty being

dis-

disengaged with the Hollander) *wil the sooner conquer them at home, and the* Hollander *wil onely come to receive to day at the hand of your Majesty, what to morrow the* Portugal *must deliver up unto them. At the same time the* Hollanders *and* Flemings *may scour the Coasts of* Portugal, *and the* English *be invited to a more frequent navigation into the East Indies and* China, *whereby the* Portugal *Trade there may easily be ruined.*

The third way is, That the Pope be perswaded to thunder his Excommunications against the House of Braganza, *and against the whole Kingdom as perjured and perturbators of the publick peace, animating all Christian Princes to assist in the regaining that kingdom, upon pretence of advancing the Catholick Faith.*

Moreover, diffidencies and jealousies between the Duke of Braganza *and the people, may easily be fomented by the means of Merchants, strangers, and by* Flemings *and* Burgundians, *under the name of* French. *And to effect these diffidencies the better, a Treaty may really be begun with the Duke, which being*

being discovered by the people (though it be before the Duke could know therof) they will destroy him and all his Family; and in such case the civill dissentions will open a way for your Majesty to recover your right: Desperate evils must have Desperate remedies, the kingdome of Portugal *is the canker of the* Spanish *Monarchy: therefore,*

Enle recidendum est ne pars syncera trahatur.

Let not your Majesty defer the right remedy: the greatest rigor is here the greatest charity, and to have no charity is to have much prudency: to bury this Hydra *in its own ashes, will be triumph enogh: to live without this arm is better then to have it employed against its own head: Let your Majesty never believe or hope better of that nation, then you have seen these 60 years past; never think to keep that Countrey if not planted with other people, the detestation against your Majesties government is hereditary.*

The interest of the King, Sir, is very ample, and hath no bounds against Rebels, every action is just and honourable

that tends to the recovery of the Kings right.

Moreover, a Truce is to be made with the Catalonians, *wherby they being freed from the tumultuous courses of warre, will have time to take notice of the* French *insolencies, and growing weary of that yoke, wil at length easily embrace the next opportunity to return to their obedience; which once effected, will make the whole people of* Portugall *waver between hopes and fears, and beget variety of opinions amongst them, which for the conquering of kingdoms (the Emperour* Julian *was wont to say) is much more advantageous then the power of an Army, as the Grandfather of your Majesty found in the succession of* Portugal. *To this may be added, that it will be very expedient, that your Majesty name Bishops to dispose of all Governments and Offices of that Crown to the the most confiding persons in that kingdom; for this will beget distrust amongst them all, and the ignorant people not knowing whom to trust, will put all into confusion, whereby your Majesties service will be more easily advanced.*

Thus

Thus in obedience to your Majesties Commands, I have imparted my weak advice wherin if I have erred, your Majesties goodness will attribute it to my want of abilities, & not of affection. God preserve the Catholick and Royall person of your Majesty, as the Christian world, and we your Majesties subjects have need.

But to return to the affairs of *Portugal*, which were at this time a little discomposed by the generall discontent and distast taken at the Secretary of State, *Don Francisco de Lucena*, who having lived long in the Court of *Spain*, was at length by *Olivarez* means made Under-Secretary to *Vazconcellos*, and for his readiness to proclaim King *John*, and his abilities in that place, his Majesty continued him there, relying upon him with so great affection and confidence, that although some had advertised his Majesty that he held correspondence with the Court at *Madrid*, yet he would not suspect his integrity, untill the whole three Estates being again assembled upon urgent occasions, openly

fuſed all Acts that ſhould paſſe the hands of Secretary *Lucena*, and gave his Majeſty to underſtand, That untill *Lucena* were brought to triall, there ſhould be no further proceeding in the Aſſembly of Eſtates: wherat his Majeſty was much moved, yet out of his prudency reſolved to give ſatisfaction to his ſubjects by delivering his Secretary up to juſtice; but that he might have a fair procceding, the King ſate in perſon during the examination of witneſſes: in the mean time by the Poſt came ſecret information to his Majeſty, whereupon were impriſoned the brother and three ſervants of the Secretary, together with an Engliſh Monk, and a Cavalier of the habit. Not long after *Lucena* was arraigned and found guilty of betraying his truſt, intelligence with the enemy, negligence of timely advertiſing the *Infante Don Duarte* to retire out of Germany, &c. for which he was condemned and executed in a publick place in *Lisbon*, where he proteſted to the very laſt his innocency touching any treachery towards his Majeſty.

With the death of the Secretary the three Eſtates were ſatisfied, and according to his Majeſties command had aſſembled themſelves *Septem.* 18. 1643. taking their places in their wonted manner, the Dukes upon velvet Chairs without Armes, the Marqueſſes upon Forms covered with red Cloth, the Earls upon Forms covered with ordinary Cloth, the Prelats apart upon Forms covered with velvet, and all the Deputies of Cities and Towns upon plain forms, in order on both ſides, with a paſſage in the middle. Being all ſate, *Don Emanuel d Acugna*, Dean of his Majeſties Chappell, roſe up, and after reverence made to the King placed upon his Throne, delivered an elegant ſpeech, the ſum whereof was,

That in the ſpace of 60 years that the Kingdom was under the power of the Kings of Caſtile, *there had been but two Aſſemblies of Eſtates, the firſt to enſlave them, the next to abuſe them. But ſince they were under the obedience of the preſent* King *(whom God preſerve) within the ſpace of two years, they have had two Aſſemblies, the former to ſettle*

their liberties, the present to beget a right understanding between the King and his people, wherein they had all freedom to demand what ever was necessary, that the world might see that they are now no longer slaves but children, no longer strangers but natives, and that they are under rather a loving father, then a severe soveraign.

In the former Assembly (said he) *his Majesty took all the Customs, and left the defence of the kingdom to your hands, you ordered what seemed good unto your selves, you made choyce of a general assistance by way of contribution; but in the levying thereof the first payment was found uneffectuall, the second unequal, the third unsufficient, whence arose some complaints, some imagining that the fault proceeded from the unequal division of the contribution; others from the change of value in money and commodities; and others from the disorderly gathering and disbursing the whole. I may easily say, if there were any error committed, yet it might be excusable for that,* Never had any weighty affair its conception and perfection at once; Then shall errors cease to be in Govern-

Government when men ſhall ceaſe to be in the world. *Theſe things are to be endured with the ſame patience that Drowths, Dearths, Inundations, and ſuch other diſorders in Nature; for the wit of man cannot hold forth a remedy for all diſeaſes: But certainly there will be no ground of reprehenſion (though much of admiration, to him that ſhall conſider how his Majeſty entred upon a Kingdom exhauſted by the* Caſtilians *of money and other neceſſaries for offence or defence, and yet how in leſſe then one year and a halfe we ſhould want neither ſhipping nor Artillery, nor Horſe nor Arms, nor Fortifications nor Armies upon the Frontiers. Three powerfull Fleets put to Sea, divers honorable and extraordinary Ambaſſages, beſides many other ſecret (yet neceſſary) expences, all which will aſtoniſh any underſtanding man. Now to the end that the people may have full ſatisfaction, his Majeſty commadded that (before farther proceeding) it be made appear particularly how all the money received hath been laid out, and then it is expected, and the preſent ſtate of affairs requireth, that we all contribute liberally,*

considering that these charges are but for a time, but our liberties are for ever, that we shall never have a better opportunity to destroy our enemy, that Nature teacheth to hazard an arm to save the whole body; the Merchants at sea cast away one part of their goods sometimes to save the rest; we are now on shipboard in a storm, our goods, our lives, our liberties, our honour, our Countrey, are all in danger.

Moreover, the barbarous usage of the King of Castile *towards the* Infante Don Duarte, *calls upon this Assembly for revenge, that we spend not onely our mony, but our bloud in affection to him, and that we make our enemies spend theirs in satisfaction for him, &c.*

The three Estates encouraged by this Harange, took a good order for the redressing of all grievances, and advancing his Majesties service, that soon after an Army of twenty thousand Foot, and three thousand Horse were upon their march with the King in the head thereof, resolved to make the seat of war in *Castile*, which was performed with much gallantry, and

as much ſucceſs. In the mean time news was brought to his Majeſty of the birth of his ſecond ſonne, but firſt child after he came to the Crown, for which cauſe he was baptized with as great pomp as could be deviſed, and was named *Alfonſo*.

About the ſame time there arrived from the Indies ſome rich Galeons, that brought news with what generall applauſe and exceſſe of joy his Majeſty was proclaimed throughout all thoſe Countries.

But becauſe all men underſtand not how conſiderable the ſeverall dominions belonging to the Crown of *Portugal*, and now in the poſſeſsion of King *John* are, I thought fit here to make a brief narration thereof.

The Crown of *Portugal* at this day enjoys conſiderable eſtates in the *East Indies*, that they may be called a mighty Empire, for to ſay nothing of *Madera*, *Terrara*, and St *Michael* Iſlands ſo long time poſſeſſed by the *Portugal* nation, they have made themſelves maſters of many ſtrong places in *Africa*, as in *Guinea*, in the kingdom of *Congo* and *Angola*, the great Iſland of St. *Laurence*,

rence, of *Soffala*, and *Mozambique* on the Continent, thence paſsing the mouth of the red Sea, they have ſetled a Trade with *Socatra* and *Calaiate*; thence paſsing the Bay of *Perſia*, and the mouth of the great river *Indus*, which gave occaſion of the name to thoſe countries, they ſubdued *Calecut*, *Cochim*, &c. the Iſland of *Goa*, *Ciaul*, *Daman*, &c. thence towards the river *Ganges*, they conquered *Ceilam*, *Malacca*, *Sumatra*, *Solor*, *Larantuca*, &c. thence farther forward they entred into the kingdome of *Pegu*, into *Iuva major* and *minor*, into the kingdome of *China*, where they held a ſtrong place called *Macao*. In ſumme, the Kingdoms, Provinces, Iſlands Cities that the Nation of *Portugal* hath conquered abroad, may be compared to the ancient Roman Empire; nor hath their valour been much inferior to that of the Romans if we conſider the warre they have made with the King of *Cambaia*, who for puiſſance, riches, and military courage ſurpaſſed *Xerxes*, *Darius*, or *Pyrrhus*, the warre they have made with *Iſamalucco* & *Idalcam* in the kingdom of *Decam*, both equall

equall to mighty Kings, whose Armies consisted of Persians, Turkes, Janizaries, Arabs, Moors, and the best warriers of all the *East*: the warre they have waged with the Moores of *Malacca*, *Sumatra* and *Moluco*, who were as well provided of Artilry, as any of the Princes of Europe; also with the Kings of *Bengala*, *Pegu*, *Siam*, & many other formidable powers. It is true, that during the time that Portugal was under the Catholick Kings, many places were lost, yet there remains to this day under the command of *K. Filin* the fourth, above fifty Towns and Ports accounted impregnable, as *Mozambique*, *Cuama*, *Monomotapa*, *Mombaza*, *Masoale*, *Diu Damam*, *Bazain*, *Chaul*, *Onor*, *Barcelor*, *Mangalor*, *Cunamor*, *Cranganor Cochim*, *Coulam*, *Negapatan*, *Meliapor*, the Isle of *Ceilam*, the kingdome of *Jafanapatan*, the Cities of *Manar* and *Nombre de Jesu*; then more Northward, *Azarim*, *Danu*, *Agazim*, *Maim*, *Trapor*, and many other places: in all which are maintained Governors and Souldiers, besides in the head Citie *Goa*, there is a Vicero, with all Courts of Justice,

ſtice, whither many Kings of the *Eaſt* ſend Tribute and Ambaſſadors to maintain amity with the King of Portugall, inſo much that the Portugall Trade extends it ſelfe into the *Eaſt* neer four thouſand leagues, by which are maintained all the Garriſons, all the ſhips (whereof there are oftimes two or three Fleets) and much wealth ſent home every yeare. Upon the coaſt of Africa the Crown of Portugall yet poſſeſſeth divers places ſo well fortified, that the neighbouring Moores could never yet recover them.

In *America*, the famous country of *Braſile* belongs to the King of *Portugall*, one thouſand foure hundred leagues on the coaſt thereof containing 14. governements whereof the head City is Saint *Salvadar*.

But to return to the Frontiers of *Portugal*, where we left the Portugals and Caſtillians making inrodes, waſting the Country, ſurpriſing the Towns, oft skirmiſhing, but never yet in any ſet Battel, untill the year, 1644. where both Armies met upon the borders of Portugall, in a plain called

called *Campo-Mayor*. The Spaniſh Army conſiſting for the moſt part of ſtrangers, was under the conduct of the Marqueſs *de Torrecuſa*, and the Portugal Army, conſiſting of Natives, with ſome few Hollanders, were under the command of *Matthias de Albuquerque*: The batail was fought with as much order as courage on both ſides, but the Spaniard being more numerous, eſpecially in Horſe, after ſeverall furious charges put the whole Army of Portugal into diſorder, ſeiſed upon all their Artillery and Baggage, killed *Albuquerques* horſe under him, and took many priſoners, yet after all, the Generall being mounted upon another horſe, rallied ſome of his beſt Souldiers, and charging afreſh, recovered all, put to flight the whole Army of their Enemies, and chaſed them above 3 miles. Of the Spaniſh Army there were ſlain 1600 men upon the place; amongſt whom was the Lieutenant General, the General of the horſe, and the General of the Artillery, 5 Campmaſters, 2 Adjutants of horſe, 3 Sergeant-Majors, 23 Cornets, the Count *de Montixo*, together

ther with very many Cavaliers of the Orders of *Saint James*, *Calatrava*, and *Alcantara*; there were taken 4000 Armes, and above 1000 Horſe. Of the Portugal Army were ſlain not above 300. amongſt whom 2 Campmaſters, and one Sergeant Major, one Captain of horſe, and eight of Foot; but there were taken priſoners divers Noblemen, Commanders, and Officers, which were hurryed away by the Caſtillians in their flight.

Not long after was impriſoned in *Liſbon*, the Marqueſs *de Montalban*, *D. George Maſcarenas*, Lord Treaſurer, Preſident of the Councell of the Indies, and a Councellor of State; together with ſome others, upon ſuſpition of a conſpiracy againſt his Majeſty; but upon Examination it being diſcovered that the ſuſpicion was cunningly raiſed by the *Caſtillians*, with intent to deprive his Majeſty of the ſervice of his moſt able Miniſters, and to make the World believe that the *Portugall* Nobilty were diſcontented with their King, they were ſet at liberty, and their honors repaired by his Majeſties Proclamation.

In

In this condition ſtood the King and Kingdom of *Portugall* in the year, 1644. and in this condition it may probably continue for many years:

Firſt, becauſe the Catholick King will not probably quit his pretences here, ſooner then he hath done in the Netherlands.

Secondly, becauſe the Nation of *Portugall* beareth ſuch extraordinary affection to the whole Family of their preſent King, and ſuch exceeding hatred to the *Caſtillians*, that they will chooſe rather to be extirpated and deſtroyed, then bee brought again under the yoke of the Catholick King.

Thirdly, becauſe the Catholick King is not able (during the warr with *France*) to gain any thing upon that Kingdom either at home or abroad, as hath bin evident ever ſince King *John* the Fourth came to that Crown.

Fourthly, becauſe it is ſo much the intereſt of *France* to keep the Crown of *Portugall* apart, that the peace with *Spain* will never bee concluded without including *Portugall*.

Laſtly,

Lastly, supposing that by all the States of Christendom, contrary to their owne interest, the Kingdom of *Portugal* should be abandoned to the fury of the *Spaniard*, and granting that *Philip* the second made himself master thereof by force; yet if their then impuissance and distractions be remembred, and their present power and unanimity be consider'd, it must necessarily be concluded, *That the Re-union of* Portugal *with* Castile *is morally impossible.*

Portugal is moraly impossible

FINIS

Always yr same
Tesheur Le maine

6